New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI......NO. 1811. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FUNERAL OF GOVERNOR MARCY.

Splendid Civic and Military Display.

Presidents Van Buren and Pierce Present.

Governors Bouck, Fish, Hunt and Seymour, and Senators Seward and King, and Major-General Wool, Pall-Bearers.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 8, 1857.

There is a large audience gathered in Albany to-day, to pay tribute and give fitting burial to the last remains of WILLIAM LEARNED MARCY—a more numerous and apparently sincere array of mourners than I have ever before seen, save when the body of HENRY CLAY was on its last pilgrimage to Ashland.

From all parts of the State—nay, from all parts of the Union, there is gathered here an innumerable array of those who, for years, have swayed the political destinies alike of the Union and the State. And they come, not to a house, but literally to a City of mourning—a city which to its utmost extent—throughout its length and breadth, has put on the "trappings and the signs of woe." Through all the streets, you see not only the silent and thoughtful expression on the face, but as well the sable drapery of black, that betokens the going out of a great light—the quenching of a fire that has been a beacon guiding the destinies of a people.

At the request and by the direction of Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, the Central Railroad Company provided a special train for the conveyance of the remains of the deceased from Ballston to this city. The cars and the engine were heavily draped in black. Amid the tolling of bells, the booming of cannon, and the roll of muffled drums, the train passed into the depot. Here the body was taken in charge by the Burgesses corps, and was at once conveyed to the Capitol where it lay in state until 11 o'clock, when the doors were closed, in order to make preparations for the final ceremonies.

From their first arrival until the tomb closes upon the remains, minute guns are to be fired, and the march to the cemetery is to be to the deep, solemn music of tolling bells.

Long previous to the hour named for the ovation, the approaches to the Capitol were densely thronged. The authorities of Syracuse, Utica, Schenectady and Troy came to the city in full numbers. The entire military organizations of those cities were also present, as were large numbers of civic and charitable Associations.

Women are said to be the first at the cradle and the last at the tomb. They are here in countless numbers to vindicate the truth of the last clause of the tradition. For hours they have besieged the doors of the Assembly chamber, seeking admittance to the galleries. It has been no bed of roses—the duty assigned to the Burgesses Corps—it has required all the discipline of the soldier, all the nerve of the man to resist the batteries of blue, and black and hazel eyes that have been pouring beseeching glances upon them so steadily and so long.

At 1 o'clock the doors of the galleries are opened, and at once the seats are crowded to excess.

In a short time after the doors of the main floor are opened, and the delegations of the cities of Syracuse, and Utica, and Schenectady and Troy, and the students of Union College are admitted to the seats on the right of the chamber. The form of Dr. NOTT, the associate and compeer of the deceased—his head whitened with the frost of age—still erect and apparently in its full vigor, appears at the head of the class from the College. His memory traces back to the first dawning of the career whose close he now laments, and his mind sweeps unaided the entire field of public service in which Gov. MARCY has fought the good fight so long and so well. In the crucible of his own thoughts he can see melting into a solid, compact mass, the particles that shall make up the fame and glory of him whose mortal remains are to-day passing down to the silence and the gloom, as well as the repose and the glory of the tomb.

Rapidly the seats appropriated to the use of the friends and mourners of the deceased, and the State and City authorities, were crowded to excess. It is seldom that you will see a panorama, where are to found the faces of so many of the "knowing and the known," as are looking down upon the Speaker's desk at this moment.

I can see here many who have been most earnest and determined in their hostility to the political principles of the deceased, down whose furrowed cheeks the tears are coursing now—the silent yet unimpeachable witnesses of a respect and admiration which only the pride and the prejudices, and at times the policy of political discipline could have so long withheld.

And now there stands around the coffin those whose duty it is to be the representatives of the respect and reverence wherein the people of the State hold the virtues and the services of their servants. Ex-Presidents VAN BUREN and PIERCE; Gov. KING; Ex-Governors BOUCK, SEYMOUR, HUNT and FISH, and Senators SEWARD and KING, and Gen. WOOL, are among the Pall-bearers.

What would not the world give to see through the eyes of those men that are looking down upon that closed coffin? How the world would grasp the opportunity to read the page of history as they trace it now—to travel with them the vast field of thought over which their minds must wander as they stand here now—actors in this last scene of all! Can President VAN BUREN, apparently as full of life and health and as vigorous as when the "sober second thought" of the people consigned him to the retirement of Lindenwold—can he see in the inanimate form, the stalwart frame over whose broad shoulders he reached the Presidency?—must he not stand bewildered and lost in the darkness of that mind whose light had so often illuminated his days of power?—must he not be oppressed with the silence of a voice that has so often and so successfully rallied the broken, bewildered and disheartened ranks of his political adherents?

It is four years since I last saw President PIERCE. He looks since then to have lived an age. Wan and decrepit,—almost tottering—a dismantled wreck on the sea of life,—he seems himself to be passing away in the shadow of him whose genius made the one bright ray of his administration.

The coffin stands on a dais in front of the Speaker's desk. It is of solid rosewood, with silver handles and mountings. It has on it a plain silver plate, bearing this inscription:

WILLIAM L. MARCY,
DIED JULY 4, 1857.
Aged 70 years, 5 months, and 22 days.

A beautiful wreath of fragrant flowers surrounds this inscription, and the dais is strewn with *immortelles*.

Not even the face is opened to the public view. The body is clothed in the same habiliments—the coat, and vest, and pantaloons—wherein it moved through the halls of the Capitol but a few days since, apparently in the full strength of a mature but not decaying manhood. Strip it of the narrow walls wherein it is now encased, and the fancy might well believe it the tried old statesman, wearied and overburdened, sinking to sleep in the legislative halls of the State in whose service he had toiled through a half century.

Dr. NOTT commenced the funeral ceremonies by invoking the guidance and support of Divine Providence. Dr. SPRAGUE read portions of Scripture appropriate to the time and the occasion; and Dr. HAGUE, in a few brief, eloquent sentences, traced the moral of the scene before him—the end and the aim of life; and then Dr. WELCH made the closing prayer—a touching, impassioned recital of our wants and our infirmities—a solemn plea for the wisdom that should teach us the true path of glory, and a supplication for the strength and fortitude to sustain the struggle of life.

And now the Pall-bearers take up their burden, and bear it quietly and reverently through the silent throng to the gates of the Park, where it is transferred to the hearse. In advance are the armed military—following these are the Neptune Hose Company of Troy, of which the deceased was a member so long ago as 1816. The Burgesses corps, without arms, marched beside the hearse, and after these the Pall-bearers, in carriages. The civic authorities follow in succession, and then there is a long array of Firemen, Odd Fellows, Masons, and other Charitable and Literary Associations.

With a somewhat faster movement than is general, the procession occupies fifty-five minutes in passing, and represents, in its numbers and its character, most of the material and mental wealth of the State.

At the Cemetery, the remains were deposited in the Knower family vault.

Few men will merit, and still less will be the number of those to whose memory will be awarded such an ovation—an ovation of surpassing brilliancy and effect—an ovation that seemed to spring spontaneously from the hearts of the people. LEO.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

Another American Vessel Seized by a British Cruiser.

The Adams Grey Captured by the Prometheus.

Statement of Lieutenant Odevaine, of the British Cruiser, who Captured the Panchita as a Slaver.

THE STORY OF THE BARK'S MATE AND MEN.

Just before the *Sappho* raised anchor on the coast of Africa (Lieutenant ODEVAINE states) a vessel, suspected of being a Slaver, was seized by the British cruiser *Prometheus*. The captured vessel carried Spanish colors, but she was unmistakably an American vessel, as her build and her crew plainly showed. The name of the seized vessel was *The Adams Grey*.

THE PANCHITA.

The Deputy United States Marshal, yesterday, boarded the *Panchita* with a process issuing out of the United States District Court, upon Complaint of District-Attorney MCKEON, and attached the vessel. She is now in the hands of the law, and her case will be fully investigated.

The vessel will be kept, for some days, at the old Quarantine anchorage until she can be thoroughly cleansed and fumigated.

This has been deemed necessary from the fact that several of the crew of the *Panchita* on arrival were sick with the African fever. These have been taken to the Marine Hospital.

Captain SLADDEN, of the *Panchita*, who is suffering from a mild attack of the same disease, was yesterday sent to the Seamen's Retreat on Staten Island.

The officers of the British sloop-of-war *Sappho*, by whom she was brought to this port, will have to stay in New-York till their evidence can be given in the case before the United States District Court. The crew under their charge will be sent to England by the next Cunard steamer.

STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH OFFICERS AS TO THE SEIZURE.

Lieutenant ODEVAINE, of the British sloop-of-war *Sappho*, in conversation with one of our Reporters yesterday, gave the following statement of the circumstances connected with the seizure:

The *Sappho* left in the middle of March last St. Paul Loando, where she had been cruising some time. She went direct to Stark's Point, on the coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Congo River. Her sole object was to watch for vessels engaged in the Slave-trade. Upon arriving at Stark's Point information was imparted to Captain MORESBY, of the *Sappho*, of the recent arrival there of the bark *Panchita*, and her going up the Congo River. Captain MORESBY at once dispatched two boats, a pinnace and a gig, up the river to watch her movements. Having dispatched these boats, the *Sappho* stood out to sea, and was absent five days, to lull suspicion.

The *Panchita* was found at anchor at Ponte de Lisbon, twenty-seven miles up the river. The two boats hastened back to report that she was preparing to put to sea. The *Sappho* having come back to Stark's Point, Captain MORESBY at once took a small boat, and interrupting the *Panchita* boarded her. He asked the Captain of the bark to muster his crew, which was done, but they were unable to answer to their names. He requested permission to look down the vessel's hold, but the Captain would not give his assent. Upon this Captain MORESBY stated that he had been informed that the bark was designing to go on a slave voyage, and that he would have to seize her. Captain SLADDEN said he would not resist his authority, and at once resigned charge of her. The seizure was made upon Saturday, the 9th of May last. Upon the Monday following an examination of the hold of the vessel was made. In it were found 86 casks containing fresh water enough for 500 days, 30 puncheons of rum, 39 sacks of gum and a large number of empty casks. On the 19th of May the vessel was placed in charge of himself, Mr. IRELAND, assistant surgeon, and a crew of twelve men taken from the *Sappho*. They came direct to New-York, arriving here Tuesday morning last. During the voyage Captain SLADDEN and his crew messed by themselves, while the Lieutenant and his men messed by themselves. The Lieutenant states that he has no doubt of the design of the *Panchita* to go upon a Slave voyage. The fact of her containing so many casks of fresh water was in his view proof enough. The law required that fresh water beyond what was necessary for the crew could not be taken on board except by a special permit from the Consul of the Government to which the vessel belonged. It was alleged in the present instance that the extra fresh water was taken for ballast, but this was entirely forbidden in every case.

At the time of the seizure of the *Panchita* the officers of the *Sappho*, the Lieutenant states, knew nothing of her ever having been seized before upon the same charge. They first knew of it from Captain SLADDEN's announcing the fact. Although the bark is brought here as a prize, the English Government will not receive a cent of the money she would bring upon being sold if she should be condemned as a slaver.

The Lieutenant says they would have had no right to touch her at all had an American man-of-war been anywhere in the vicinity into whose custody they could have delivered her. In bringing the bark to the United States, her captors have simply performed the duty imposed upon them by the British Government.

THE STORY OF THE MATE AND MEN OF THE PANCHITA.

The mate of the Panchita, ROBERT HODGE, a native of Essex, England, but a naturalized citizen of the United States, called upon our reporter. He was shy on particular points, falling back upon the statement of the Captain, which he said covered the whole ground, protesting besides that he had nothing to say. He was a little huffy at some questions, but talkative and indignant on matters touching the seizure of the bark. He joined the vessel and sailed in her in December, in four or five days after coming to the City. (He declined to say where he came from.) The crew all had American protections he said, though he did not deny they were mostly Portuguese. The vessel's cargo consisted of rum, bread, rice, bales of prints and cases of cigars, carried out to trade with on the coast. There was but a small quantity of lumber on board, most of which was landed at Pont De Lenhan, and used by FERNANDEZ in building his house. These goods were sold for the best prices they would bring, and most of them carried from the Point in lighters, to Cabenda and other places. The crew were all sick, including himself, and unfit for the simplest duty, to say nothing of taking charge of a slave-cargo. They were detained in the river a long time getting their new mainmast put in; the negroes were very slow and bungling in all they did, and it required constant gifts of rum and calico to the Prince to get anything done, and then it was only a botched job. There was some disagreement between him and the Captain about the best way to rig shears for getting the old mainmast out and he knocked off duty. He, however, "joined" again three days before the vessel was seized.

He represented the Captain as a timid, nervous man, wholly unfit to engage in the Slave-trade, and as to the vessel, she was better adapted to carting manure than for carrying slaves. He had been at Sierra Leone, and seen slavers brought in there—they were as trim and neat as yachts, and as clean as a parlor; but this old craft was so filthy in the hold that a person would suffocate there from the stench if shut up *for only a short time*; it was true that *she sailed* pretty well, being in light ballast trim, but she was *wholly unsuited for the Slave-trade*. When seized they had 30 sacks of gum and 10 puncheons of rum *in the hold*; this was *all*, except casks of water, which was partly for ballast; it was fresh, because filled up the river, where the river was fresh. Capt. MORESBY, of the *Sappho*, was, in his opinion, half crazy; he stationed marines fore and aft, and refused him permission to go below.

They called at the Island of Ascension on the passage, when the Lieutenant went ashore and purchased a barrel of ale for his prize crew; they all got gloriously tight, and fell to fighting among themselves, when, if they had chosen to do so, the old crew could have taken the vessel away from their captors.

JOSEPH DAVIDSON, one of the original crew, and a Portuguese, had been very sick of the fever; he would not give his Portuguese name; he did not ship to go on a slave voyage, and would not do so "for a thousand dollars." He was not told on the passage that the vessel was bound on a slave voyage.

JOHN DE COSTA, another of the original crew, is now acting as steward; he pretended he did not know how to talk English, but on being cornered he made himself very well understood. He denied having shipped to go on a slave voyage, and knew nothing of any such intention on the part of the captain.

WHY MORE SLAVERS ARE NOT SEIZED AT THIS PORT.

The U. S. District Attorney knows,—Marshal RYNDERS knows,—everybody knows that at all seasons of the year there lie at the New-York piers, or are moving back and forth in the harbor, any quantity of slavers, "blackbirds" as they are called. An official, who ought to be posted, told us some time ago that he could put his finger, any day, on forty of those "blackbirds." Why are they not seized, then?

Another official—Capt. FAUNCE—says the reason is because the informants never get paid for their work. In the first place, it is next to impossible to condemn a vessel. In the second place, if she is condemned, her bail bonds, ten chances to one, are found to be "straw." Lastly, if she is legitimately sold, the money is absorbed by lawyers, marshals and other folks' fees, leaving a deficit to the account of the informant.

ANOTHER RIOT.

Fight Between Rowdies in the Eleventh Ward—"The Blues" Against "The Forty Thieves"—Conflicts with the Police—The Quieting Effects of Revolvers.

About 11 o'clock last night a riot took place in Thirteenth-street, between a party of rowdies belonging to the Eleventh Ward, known as "The Blues," and a party from the Seventeenth Ward, known as "The Forty Thieves." Officer VAN ARSDALE, on hearing of the affair, went to the spot with eight men, and was immediately set upon by the two parties with stones and brickbats. They succeeded in arresting two of the rioters, known as MICHAEL RILEY and JAMES HOPKINS, of the "Blues." The "Forty Thieves" again mustered, crossed Tompkins square, and made another onslaught on the Police, who used their revolvers, firing some dozen shots among them, which had the immediate effect of dispersing the rowdy parties and restoring quietness in the neighborhood.

Commissioners of Excise.

The Board met on Tuesday afternoon at the Court Room of the Common Pleas: Present, Messrs. KERR, HASKETT and HOLMES.

The following licenses were granted to storekeepers:

Samuel Knapp & Bros., No. 46 Harrison-street, $30.
Coles, Hodges & Weeks, No. 36 Broadway, $30.

Licenses were granted to the following persons as innkeepers:

Patrick McKenna, No. 153 Fulton-street, $30.
Charles Kauth, No. 463 Broome-street, $30.
David T. Curry, No. 154 Church-street, $30.
Wm. McManus, Eighty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, $30.
Wm. Burke, No. 81 Third-avenue, $30.
Louis Schlamp, No. 207 Avenue B, $30.
Christopher F. Schwartshaus, Third-avenue and Eighty-fifth street, $30.
John Mason, No. 131 Avenue D, $30.
Anselm Blum, No. 288 Division-street, $30.
George B. Over, Third avenue and Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, $30.
John J. Mentzies, Fourth-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street, $30.
Peter F. Dierckx, No. 130 Broadway, $30.
Joseph M. Greeley, No. 69 Forty-fourth-street, $30.
Humphrey Ebbett, No. 61 Watts-street, $30.
John F. Pupke, No. 89 Greenwich-street, $30.
Peter Crean, No. 225 Monroe-street, $30.
Ferdinand Kasche, No. 15½ Bowery, $30.
Walter Roche, No. 514 Pearl street, $30.
Francisco Curet, No. 418¼ Broadway, $30.
John F. W. Mangles, No. 258 Greenwich-street, $30.
Wm. Buck, No. 140 West street, $30.
David Hayward, No. 187 Sixth-avenue, $30.
John P. Treadwell, St. Nicholas Hotel, $75.
Antoine Theuret, No. 123 Mercer-street, $30.
Wm. Keeley, No. 308 Fourth-avenue, $30.
Francis Stacom, Eighty-fifth street and Third-avenue, $30.
Michael Karcher, No. 1 Frankfort-street, $30.
Peter M. Demarest, No. 40 South-street, $30.

The Treasurer reported a deposit in the Treasury of $3,500.

The following resolution was offered by Commissioner HOLMES:

That the Treasurer of this Board shall in all cases require the payment of License-money to be made in a certificate of deposit, or a certified check upon some bank located in this City, or in the City of Brooklyn, and that such certificate or certified check shall be made payable to the order of A. V. STOUT, as County Treasurer. Passed.

This resolution is in keeping with the practice always heretofore adopted by Commissioner HASKETT.

The Commissioners adjourned to Friday, June 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of granting licenses which will make the twelfth day of the sittings of the Board.

Commissioners HASKETT and HOLMES paid an official visit yesterday to those hotels in Church-street, kept by colored persons, with the object of ascertaining the truth of the representations contained in a letter lately received by them from the "wife of an Inabrit." They also called upon the Trustees of Zion" Church. The latter disclaimed all knowledge of the letter in question, and made quite different statements about the hotels referred to. They said they were closed uniformly on the Sabbath, and gave them no annoyance whatever. This agreed fully with the personal inspection made by the Commissioners. They visited the St. Charles, kept by HERBERT HARRIS; the Burnett House; the Curry House, kept by CURRY, and another kept by PENDLETON, all of which were kept in an orderly and very cleanly manner. They were patronized, generally, by travelers from Boston, (and probably *elsewhere*.) Capt. HUTCHINS, of the Fifth Ward, whom they asked for information, had known them for years, and for the last five years had not known any fight or disturbance in them—they were managed as creditably as any other hotels in the City; in fact, they were rather models of good order and cleanliness. Capt. H. promised to report to the Commissioners any houses that were obnoxious. They do not intend to grant licenses to any houses that have been notorious as resorts for disorderly characters, or gamblers, or to houses known as "lush cribs."

The Turf for 1857.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Great Trotting, Wednesday, July 8. Purse and stake, $1,000; mile heats; best 3 in 5.

H. WOODRUFF, b. m. *Rose of Washington*, (in harness)	1	1	1
J. D. MCMANN, b. m. *Flora Temple*, (to wagon)	2	2	2

	Time—1st Heat.	Time—2d Heat.	Time—3d Heat.
Quarter	37½	37½	37
Half-mile	1:18¾	1:16	1:14
Mile	2:30¾	2:39	2:37¼

Rose won very easily. *Flora* was the favorite previous to the start, at $100 to $80, which was the current rate. The race passed off much to the dissatisfaction of a great number of spectators, a large amount of money was lost betting on time.

D. D. Conover Declared Street Commissioner.

JUDGE PEABODY'S DECISION.

The Station-Houses not yet Surrendered

The Councilmen Graciously Surrender, the Aldermen Balk.

COMPTROLLER FLAGG IS CUSTODIAN.

Invitation to the Great Eastern.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—July 8.
Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

In the matter of the application of Daniel D. Conover to have the books, papers, &c., of the Commissioner's Office delivered to him.—As by previous appointment the counsel in this case assembled to learn the decision of the Court. Some time before the opening of the doors the passages of the City Hall were thronged with persons striving to be the first to select seats. His Honor then read his opinion, as follows:

PEABODY, J.—A motion is made by the applicant for an order compelling the respondent to deliver to him the books and papers appertaining to the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York.

The motion is made under 1 Rev. Stat., p. 125, § 56, which provides that when a person appointed or elected to an office shall die, and any books or papers appertaining to such office shall come to the hands of any person, the successor to such office may demand them, and on their being withheld, an order may be obtained on application to a Justice of the Supreme Court for their delivery; and on the omission of the person to deliver them a warrant may be issued and the property delivered to the successor.

The facts appear to be that Joseph S. Taylor, the late incumbent of the office, was elected in November, 1855, for the term of three years from the 1st day of January following (1856.) He entered and continued in the office until the 9th day of June, 1857, when he died.

On the 12th day of June, Daniel D. Conover was appointed by the Governor in due form to fill the place. On the 13th of June he took oath of office required by law and filed it with the proper officer. He also executed on the same day and filed with the proper officer an official bond, with two sureties in the penal sum of $10,000.

He then proceeded to the rooms belonging to the City, occupied as the office or place of business of the Street Commissioner, entered them, claimed that he was Street Commissioner, exhibited his commission to the employes, and asserted authority over them and the business of the office, and locating himself at a desk, offered to perform and did, in one instance, at least, perform official business as Street Commissioner. He remained there, claiming to be in possession of the place and business, by virtue of his office, until the usual hour of closing the place for the day, when he left, as the place was closed.

The next day he returned, resumed his place and official position, and remained some time there at his desk, at the place properly occupied by the head of the Department, as he claimed to be. In the course of this day he was forcibly removed from the rooms. He returned next day, and was again removed by the same person. On these occasions his removal was without violence, but it was open and forcible, and with an expressed determination not to tolerate his presence there.

The Deputy-Street Commissioner, who was rightfully in possession of the books and papers, and in charge of the business while the vacancy in the superior office continued, refused throughout the time of the applicant's presence in the office, to recognize his claims to official character, and withheld from him the actual manual control of the books and papers belonging to the office.

On the 16th of June, and after Conover's last removal from the premises, the respondent having received the appointment of the Mayor, with consent of the Board of Aldermen, filed in the proper place his official oath and bond duly approved, and entered the rooms and took possession of the books and papers, claiming to be Street Commissioner by virtue of his appointment, and thence hitherto has continued.

On this state of facts the applicant demands an order from me, and a warrant by which he shall be put in possession of the books and papers appertaining to the office.

The exact function devolved on me by the statute, under which I am called to act, being ascertained, much of the difficulty of deciding the case before me will, I think, be overcome. To this inquiry, then, I will direct my attention first.

The section of the statute (1 R. S., 125, sec. 56) provides, in effect, that, if a person elected to an office die, and any books or papers appertaining to the office shall come to the hands of any person, the successor to the office may adopt this proceeding to get possession of these books and papers. This is a very brief statement of the substance of that section as far as it is applicable to this case.

A person has been elected to the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New York. That person has died, and books and papers belonging or appertaining to that office, have come to the hands of a person (the respondent.) Thus far the case before me comes within the statute.

These facts are not seriously controverted, and these having occurred, a certain person, or rather a person sustaining a certain character, is authorized to adopt this proceeding before me. "The successor to such office may," and he alone of all the world, may, through this statute, invoke my aid in this proceeding to obtain possession of such books and papers. The applicant says he is the successor of the deceased to that office, and he produces what he claims is evidence of his title, to wit, a commission showing his appointment to the office by the Governor of the State. The effect of this is a matter of controversy between the parties.

The applicant asserts that it confers on him the office, and the respondent denies that it does this, and the power of the Governor to fill the office by appointment is at once in issue between the parties. On the decision of that question must the ultimate rights of the parties to this proceeding mainly depend.

The respondent claims the office by virtue of an appointment from a different source—the Mayor, with consent of the Board of Aldermen—but his title is not necessarily to be examined here, for if the applicant's claim is good, the respondent's is, of course, bad, and if the applicant's is bad, it is not important to examine that of the respondent, for this proceeding can only be maintained on the strength of the applicant's claim.

If, therefore, the applicant's claim be not well founded, he must fail, and the relief sought here must be denied, even though the claim of the respondent should seem to be equally defective.

The only question, then, of all those raised and discussed on the argument of this case, which I need to decide, is, whether the applicant is the successor to the office of Street Commissioner. The power of the Governor to make the appointment depends entirely on the act of Feb. 3, 1849, which provides that "whenever vacancies shall exist or shall occur in any of the offices of this State, where the provision is now made by law for filling the same, the Governor shall appoint some suitable person who may be eligible to the office so vacant, or to become vacant, until the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy at which such officer could be by law elected."

An objection was made on the argument that this statute did not apply to this office, this being a city and not a State office. I think it is a city office—that is, that it belongs to the class called city as distinguished from the classes called county, town, village or State offices, but these denominations are used to distinguish the several classes of offices from each other, and for purposes of convenience chiefly, and, perhaps, wholly, and the fact that an office comes within the class denominated county, village, or city offices, as distinguished from those usually known by the more generic name of State office, does not prove or tend to prove that it is not in fact a State office, or in the language of the act, not one "of the offices of this State." On the contrary, city, county, town and village offices are all of them offices of this State in the more general and comprehensive sense in which the language of this statute is evidently used, and this, though a city office, is nevertheless an "office of this State," and embraced in the terms used in this statute.

This statute was passed to carry out a provision of the Constitution, (Art. 10, § 5,) which directs, in most general terms, that "the Legislature shall provide for filling vacancies in office," and neither the Constitution, in using the terms "vacancies in office," nor the statute, in using the terms "vacancies in any of the offices of this State," seems to look to a provision for vacancies in a particular class of offices—quite the reverse.

This statute provides for filling this office, if no other provision was then ("is none") made by law for filling it. To the application of this statute to this case several other objections besides this are made by the respondent.

1. That if it applies to City offices, it is, in a certain aspect, repugnant to the Constitution, (Art. 10, § 2,) which provides that all City officers whose appointment is not provided for by that Constitution shall be elected by the electors of such cities, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose.

2. That the act of Feb. 3, 1849, cannot from its nature be applied to this office, it being not elective. That act provides that the appointee of the Governor shall hold "until the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election *at which such officer could be by law elected*," and, as this office is not elective, no such election can ever occur, and hence the time of office of the appointee would never terminate.

3. That the Charter of 1857, section 28, in continuing in force all the ordinances relative to the departments, continued in force the ordinance of 1849, which gave the power to the Mayor; and in effect by continuing the ordinance in express terms, perhaps enacted it as a statute, and gave it an effect greater than it would have had as an ordinance merely.

4. That the power to appoint such an officer inheres in the City, by virtue of its general powers, without express provision on the subject.

5. That there was no actual vacancy to be filled, Turner, the deputy, being the incumbent, by virtue of the ordinance to that effect, on the *death of the former incumbent*.

I do not attempt to enumerate all the objections raised by the respondent. Some of them certainly do great credit to the ingenuity and skill of counsel, as do the arguments on both sides of this case to those who participated in them respectively. I merely state some of the points to show that there is a question to be tried, and although it may seem to me not difficult to decide where the appointing power is by law vested, I think there a reasonable question of title to the office exists, and that such a question is not proper to be tried in this proceeding.

It was never intended by the Legislature to authorize a justice of this court sitting here to decide in effect the title to an office. If there is a reasonable doubt as to who is entitled, it should be decided in a direct proceeding for the purpose—an action of *quo warranto*, which is with us the substitute for the old writ of that name.

This is a proceeding to get present possession merely of the books and papers incident to an office, not of the office itself, and it should not be allowed to answer that end practically, which it would do if the books and papers necessary to the functions of an office are to be awarded a party on his merely showing a title to the office itself. In these views I find myself sustained by authority, and among others by the case of The People vs. Stevens, 5 Hill, 616, and the opinion of Judge Kent, reported at page 631 of the same volume, and that of Justice Edmonds in the matter of Whiting.

I am inclined, however, to go further than these cases, and to limit the application of this proceeding to cases of possession merely. My own view of this statute is, that the question of title to the office should not be allowed to be tried in it at all; that the abstract right of the applicant is unimportant, where possession is clearly shown; that it shall not be inquired into incidentally, further than, perhaps, to see that, if in possession, he has color of title; that being in the office, under color of right, he should have this proceeding to get the books and papers; and on the other hand, that having the best possible right to an office, one should not have possession of the books and papers by this proceeding, while it is apparent he is not in the occupancy of office and not in a situation to exercise the functions of it.

This whole proceeding is on the idea that the applicant *has succeeded* to the office—that he is, in fact, "*the successor* to such office"—that he is, in fact, in the office, and needs the books and papers as the means or instruments with which to perform the duties of it. They are incident to the office, and should attend it ever—should attend the possession and exercise of it, not the mere right to it, however clear it appears that the right is not accompanied by actual incumbency *of it*, and that therefore the possession of them would not enable him to discharge the duties of the office.

The possession of these as the means of exercising the functions of the office is indispensable to the officer and the public; and the object of this statute is to put them into possession of the actual incumbent for actual use for the time being, not to decide who in the abstract is entitled to them, because he is entitled to the office to which they pertain. The title to them must ultimately depend on the title to the office, and so I think should the right to present possession depend on the fact of present possession of the office to which they are appurtenant. I doubt much whether a party not in possession of an office, and therefore not in a condition to exercise the functions, should in any case have the possession of the books and papers if it awarded to him in this summary manner, even if his title to it were perfect; and I am inclined to think, on the other hand, that a party in an office with color of title and performing the duties of it should have them. The acts of an officer *de facto* are valid in law.

The policy of the law is that the actual incumbent of an office shall perform the duties of it for the time being; that the functions of an office shall not cease or be suspended because of a doubt about the title of an incumbent, and hence it is the policy of the law, and of this statute as a part of the system, that the incumbent shall have at all times the means of performing these duties—the books and papers, as well as the other means; hence,

This statute is for the actual incumbent, the actual "successor to such office," rather than the person entitled to succeed to it. It is apparent to my mind that it is not intended for the party entitled merely because he is so entitled. The only proper mode for a person entitled to an office, but not in possession of it, to assert his title, is by the action of *quo warranto*. In that action his title may be established judicially, and possession acquired, and this being done he is in a condition to avail himself of this proceeding to get possession of the bonds and papers incident to the office. He is in a condition to use them, and his adversary being ousted, he is not in such a condition. They in that case accompany, as I think they should always, the possession and use of the furniture.

From what has been said above it is apparent that the result of this proceeding with me must depend chiefly on the question of possession of the office by the applicant. Was he ever in possession of it? What is the evidence on that subject? It is proved that he received a commission; that he made and filed with the proper officer the oath of office; that he made the proper bond and filed it with the proper officer; that he went into the department devoted to the transaction of the business of the office containing the books, papers and paraphernalia of the office, claiming to be Street Commissioner and the head of the office, exhibited his commission and proofs of his title, asserted his title and authority over the business, clerks and employes of the establishment, assumed for himself a seat and desk for the transaction of business, and announced himself ready for official business, and actually performed an official act in granting a permit for some purpose. He remained there through the day to the hour of closing the office and returned thither the next morning, renewing all his claims and resuming his place at his desk for the transaction of business and continued to occupy the place under his claim of office until removed thence by force late in that day. The next day he returned and repeated all his claims in language and acts, and remained again until he was again ejected by force and assured by the man taking the lead in his expulsion that his presence there would not be tolerated, and that all efforts to remain would therefore be unavailing. He did all he could toward assuming possession of the office, and claimed to be in it by virtue of his appointment. To be sure Turner, the Deputy Commissioner, did not yield to him possession of the books and papers, but refused to do so under the instructions of the Mayor to that effect, and continued himself to transact the business of the office as such deputy; and Bennett by force ejected him from the apartments, but neither these acts of the Mayor, Turner or Bennett can effect the rights of the applicant. They had no office to dispense, no judgment to pronounce on the claim of the applicant; had no power in the premises by doing or withholding any action to create or change any rights of the applicant, and their withholding or yielding their recognition or assent to his claims could not affect any increase or diminution of those rights. The office was vacant from the death of Taylor. Turner merely had power to act as Street Commissioner in case of a vacancy. (Corp. Ord., ed. of 1856, p. 59, s. 224.) "In case of vacancy" * * * * "the deputy shall act as Street Commissioner until the vacancy shall be supplied by a new appointment." This did not make him Street Commissioner. It certainly did not fill the office so that no vacancy remained to be filled. There is no foundation for such a claim. If he (as the argument was) filled the vacancy, what vacancy, in the language of the ordinance, remained to "be supplied by a new appointment?" There is nothing to suggest such an idea, and the very language of the ordinance under which the claim is made, so far from authorizing, excludes it. The possession of this property of the office thus withheld from him was not at all essential to his possession of the office or franchise itself; and whether this assertion of authority which he lacked the physical force to maintain be deemed in law as amounting to possession or not, is not important. He was not the more Street Commissioner if he had, or the less so if he had not that possession of the property. It seems hardly necessary to add that whatever were his relations or rights to the office, or the property pertaining to it, the forcible removal of him from the rooms occupied for the transaction of the business of this office, and from the presence of the property pertaining to it, cannot affect them. His rights are the same as if he had remained undisturbed, and had continued without interruption the course he attempted to pursue. The office was vacant, and he, with claim and color of title entered it, and assumed the franchise. There is no pretence that he has resigned or forfeited any right he thus acquired. It follows that he is now in possession of those rights. He is, therefore, now Street Commissioner *de facto*. His title to the office may be tested in the proper proceeding; but, as was strenuously argued by the respondent on the argument, the title of one in possession under color of title cannot be tried here. For the purpose of this proceeding, possession with color of title is sufficient. It is said that he was not in the office, because his bond was not approved by the Mayor. This is one of the questions to be tried in the suit for testing the title to the office, and must be referred to that forum. It is replied to this question among other things—

1. That no bond is required by law.

2. That the approval being merely a mode of determining its sufficiency, is not indispensable, the sufficiency being shown otherwise.

3. That the efforts of the applicant to get the approval of the Mayor, and his refusal to attend to it, excuse the omission, even if it were otherwise necessary.

4. That if an approval was necessary, and nothing had been done to excuse the want of it, still the applicant was in possession, even if the entry without the approval was wrongful.

Here are several grave questions arising, by no means free from difficulty, and not at all proper to be tried here. He claimed to be in the office. He claimed, also, to have complied with all the legal conditions of the appointment. What those conditions were, and whether they were precedent or not, and whether they had been fulfilled, and if not, whether the fulfillment is excused by the facts urged to that end, and if not excused what the effect of non-fulfillment is to be, are all questions fairly arising on the facts in this case, and to be considered whenever the question of title shall be fundamentally decided. They cannot be properly examined in this informal and summary proceeding. The fact of actual possession does not necessarily depend on the decision of this, and, as I have before intimated, wherever the fact of the possession of an office can be discerned, as in some cases it can easily, and in others, like this only with great difficulty and very indistinctly, this fact [illegible] by color of title, should [illegible] books and papers. At the time he entered the office the vacancy in it was undisputed. No one else claimed to be in it. The title of Mr. Devlin, whatever it may be confessedly, had its origin some days afterwards. His appointment bears date several days after that on which the applicant entered [illegible] by virtue of his appointment and after his removal by force, not from the office, for an authorized force could not divest him of possession of the franchise, but from the rooms and property dedicated to the uses of it in the discharge of its functions by the incumbent. The rights of Conover, acquired by prior possession, can only be divested by legal measures. These measures have not been applied, and his rights remain. Being in possession, he was the officer *de facto*, and until ejected—which can only be done by process of law—he has all the rights incident to possession and with color of title. My conclusions are that Conover entered the office and took possession; that he has not been removed by legal warrant or authority, or left it himself, and consequently that he is still in and for this purpose entitled to possession; and consequently that the respondent, as the office can have but one incumbent, is not legally in possession. It follows that Conover is entitled to possession of the books and papers, and to have them delivered to him under this proceeding.

For the applicant—Messrs. D. D. Field, D. Field and Noyes.

Opposed—Messrs. Brady, Busteed and Whiting.

Mr. FIELD said he would draw the order immediately.

Mr. BUSTEED said that the order in this case might be settled elsewhere. Mr. FIELD assented, and the order will be settled to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. BUSTEED thereupon suggested that the case of the Mayor and Aldermen and Commonalty against DANIEL D. CONOVER be taken up, which was agreed upon.

Street Commissioner Injunction—Argument on the Motion—Title to the Office.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—July 8.
Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., vs. Daniel D. Conover.—Mr. Busteed opened by stating that he moved for an injunction restraining Mr. Conover from taking possession of the books, papers, &c., of the Street Commissioner's office. He then offered to read a new affidavit.

It will be remembered that on the last hearing, the plaintiff read the complaint, and Mr. Field read an affidavit in reply. Mr. Field therefore objected to the introduction of this affidavit, as the defendant had made this reply, and there the matter should rest.

Mr. Busteed stated that the affidavit was offered in support of the motion. Some discussion ensued, after which his Honor admitted the affidavit. It was made by Mr. Develin, and stated in substance, that Mr. Conover's bond was not approved by the Mayor, and that Mr. Develin was the *bona fide* Street Commissioner.

Mr. Field then read the affidavit of Mr. Conover embodying the substance of Judge Peabody's opinion in the Street Commissioner's case.

Mr. Busteed then proceeded with his argument, which is essentially the same as that used in the former case.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair. After some unimportant documents had been read, the resolution of invitation to those having control of the *Great Eastern*, to make this the first point of her destination, was taken up. President CLANCY, having called Alderman MCSPEDON to the Chair, proceeded to speak strongly in favor of it. He remarked upon the attempts that had been made, and were now making, to injure the reputation of the harbor of New-York, and held that even a much larger appropriation than $3,500 should be made if necessary, to assure those having control of the *Great Eastern* of the [illegible] of the statements made derogatory to the capacity of the harbor. Messengers had been sent from Norfolk and Portland, and other ports, and he thought New-York should also have her advantages represented. He hoped the resolution would be adopted unanimously.

Alderman TUCKER regretted that he could not agree with the gentleman who had just taken his seat. If the resolution had been pushed through when it was offered, he thought he might have voted for it. But he had had time to look the subject all over, and had arrived at the conclusion that no good would result from the passage of the resolution. If New-York was the most desirable harbor, the *Great Eastern* would come here; if not, she would not, even if a thousand messengers were sent. The idea of sending a man to the shipping men of London to inform them of the depth of water in our harbor, or on our bar, was ridiculous, for those men were as well and better acquainted with that matter than many here. They were not strangers, and, in a commercial point of view, Englishmen were no more foreigners than the Jerseymen. He concluded with the remark that the proposed proceeding was unnecessary, and that, if New-York should appear to require the intervention of a messenger, she would place herself in a ridiculous position.

Alderman CLANCY rejoined. He was surprised to find the gentleman, who so often claimed to represent so much of the wealth and respectability of the City, opposing a measure, which so plainly looked toward the advancement of the commercial interests of the City of New-York. He appealed to the men of wealth; to the Merchant, the Artisan, the Mechanic and the Laboring Man, and felt assured that if their several voices could be heard, they would be found unanimous in favor of opening the Harbor of New-York, to the largest ships which the genius of the world could construct.

Alderman FULLMER agreed with Alderman CLANCY.

Alderman BLUNT opposed the resolution. He was perfectly satisfied that she could not come into New-York; and he was also satisfied that if she could come she would come without the intervention of a Mayor's mention.

Alderman TUCKER spoke again. If he supposed the proposal would enhance the commercial interests of the City he would vote for it, even if a much larger appropriation were necessary, but he did not.

Alderman BLUNT moved to amend by striking out the appropriation of $3,500. Lost by a vote of 10 to 6.

The resolution was then adopted by a vote of 12 to 4,—not a constitutional majority.

Alderman CLANCY moved a reconsideration, which was carried, and then the resolution was laid on the table.

The Committee having under consideration the application of the Central Park Commissioners for $[illegible],000, for improving the Park, made a report. The report favored the application, and recommended an ordinance directing the issue of bonds for the amount required. The ordinance was passed.

Alderman MCSPEDON offered a resolution transferring the sub-station house in the Fourth District to the Governors of the Alms-house.

Alderman DRAKE moved to amend by striking out "Governors of Alms-house" and inserting "Commissioners of Metropolitan Police."

Alderman TUCKER said the Commissioners would not require it, and that the Governors should have charge of it.

Alderman DRAKE withdrew his amendment and the resolution was adopted.

THE POLICE STATION-HOUSES.

Alderman WILSON, Chairman of the Police Committee, here said he had intended to report on the disposition of the Police Station-houses, but the report had not been finished. He would promise to report on Thursday night.

Alderman TUCKER said it was all wrong. He would take the matter from the Committee and pass upon it immediately. The Councilmen had resolved to give them up to the Commissioners without delay, and he would move that the Board of Aldermen do likewise.

Alderman BLUNT moved to suspend the rules, in order to hear the communication from the Comptroller, which he believed would throw some light on the subject.

Alderman WILSON said he would report on Thursday night, and he could not be driven to report before. He would report how and when he pleased.

The motion to suspend was put and lost.

Alderman BLUNT then moved to take the papers from the hands of the Committee, which was lost by a vote of 10 to 6.

The following is the Comptroller's communication, referred to by Alderman BLUNT, which was not read:

THE POLICE STATION-HOUSE PROPERTY.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 8, 1857. }

To the Common Council:

By the 14th section of the act creating "The Metropolitan Police," passed April 15, 1857, it is provided that "it shall be the duty of the Common Councils of New-York and Brooklyn, in accordance with the practice and ordinances now existing therein, to provide at the expense of said cities all necessary accommodation for the Station-houses required by the Board of Police, with lodgings for vagrants and detention of persons arrested; to furnish, light and warm the same by day and night." In case of failure on the part of the Common Council to provide these accommodations, the Board of Police is empowered

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

BRITISH POLITICS AND NEWS.

The Debate in Parliament on the Greytown Bombardment—The Instigator of the Agitation—Symptoms of Revolution in Europe—Kossuth on the Signs of the Times—The Cotton Supply Question—Another Expected Visit from Napoleon—American Ladies at the Queen's Ball—A Clue to the Murderer of Mr. Little.

LONDON, Friday night, June 26, 1857.

Last dispatch, this night week, brought to a close the short, sharp, but not very decisive debate in the House of Commons on the question of the Greytown bombardment, and the claims of British subjects in connection therewith. It might have been thought, and at any other period in our political history it would have been correctly thought, that such a discussion on such an incident would have given rise to [illegible] and continuous commentary in the press, [illegible] it is a godsend for [illegible] vindication of the wounded [illegible] British Lion. Perhaps no circumstance whatever could demonstrate so significantly the ascendancy of PALMERSTON over the national mind as this total abnegation of the very faculty of speech and [illegible] of growling on the part of the usual [illegible]. One paper has spoken out, but it might almost as well have preserved the prudential taciturnity of its fellows. The Morning Herald [illegible] has denounced the [illegible], and called for redress; and some people think it will all be in vain, but that the noble lord whose [illegible], namely, Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON, will persevere till some sort of reparation is obtained. The personage who prompted this nobleman with the details of the case is understood to be Mr. BELL, Circassian BELL, as he is familiarly called, from his long residence on the Eastern shores of the Black Sea, where, at the instance of Mr. URQUHART, then Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, and deep in the confidence of WILLIAM the IV, but not in that of the then Foreign Secretary of England, PALMERSTON, there was raised the famous problem of the Vixen, which provoked endless disputation, and led to the first broaching of the Urquhartite theory of PALMERSTON's designed subserviency to Russia. To that theory his late majesty [illegible] was a convert, as were a great many other people, at one time or other, of more sagacity than the King, including the individual who was Ambassador at Constantinople at the period in question, namely, Lord PONSONBY, who left behind him a document which the URQUHARTITES are as fond of quoting as they are the will of PETER the Great. The present Ambassador at the Turkish Capital, Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, together with Sir R. PEEL and all PEEL's then followers, took URQUHART's views about the Vixen, but PALMERSTON got a majority on the vote of censure, and Russia carried her [illegible] the blockade of the Circassian coast, carrying the Vixen into Sebastopol, where she served as model for that fleet which now rests many a fathom beneath the waters of the harbor, unless American ingenuity has ere this restored it to the surface. BELL was ruined by the confiscation of his ship and the litigation in the Admiralty Courts and elsewhere, which followed. After various adventures in various parts of the world, including a long residence on the Mosquito shore, he has now come back to England, a claimant for damages on account of his losses, not large in themselves, but great to him, at Greytown. He is much afflicted with the infirmity of deafness, but is otherwise in full possession of his faculties, and full of the zeal and ability of which he has given so many proofs, though unluckily without much benefit to himself hitherto.

It is singular, that a man who raised such a commotion some twenty years ago, as to what constitutes a blockade, should now be agitating a somewhat analogous enigma, as to what constitutes a claim for compensation in the case of a bombardment. That point is likely to be mooted on another ground very shortly; for Mr. ADAMS, member for Boston, is to ask PALMERSTON whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce any measure, enabling them to grant compensation to British merchants whose property was destroyed, on the 2d of June, 1854, by the boats of a squadron under command of Admiral PLUMRIDGE, at Uleaborg, in the Gulf of Bothnia? Of course, the answer will be in the negative; and that British residents must take the chance of such occurrences like other people similarly situated. But a debate may be founded upon the interrogatory, and the Greytown affair incidentally brought on again; for the great argument with the advocates for redress on that head, is the protectorate, which takes the matter out of the category of all preceding cases, and constitutes it a casus something or other, altogether sui generis, and demanding to be dealt with on its peculiar merits. And, also, as regards the distinction between the British and the French claimants. Both, however, are reported to be sanguine that the magnanimity of the United States will equal the expectancy expressed by Mr. DISRAELI, and that private sufferers will be indemnified for what may at best be called, in the instigated diplomatic phraseology applied by WELLINGTON to Navarino, "an untoward event."

Reverting to another topic in continuation from this day week, the state of our Money Market as affected by French affairs, it may be added that the diminution of the rate of discount has not been followed by anything like the beneficial results generally anticipated, while a further diminution, which would have been productive of these results, and for which [illegible] our Money Market was quite prepared yesterday, was arrested by the uneasiness springing from the indications across the Channel, boding no good to the future of Bonapartism. On this latter theme a commentator has appeared, or reappeared, concerning whom there is not a word in our press, but of whom a few words here may be acceptable for various reasons.

These signs aforesaid of awakening life in the political world of France, as shown in the late elections, has given new hope to the refugees of every country. The missives of LEDRU ROLLIN and LOUIS BLANC have again been circulated in France, and though their potentiality is doubted and even derided by the press, the return of CARNOT, one of the reddest of Red Republicans, of CAVAIGNAC, and others for the capital, proves that they are themselves the best judges of that point. KOSSUTH, too, has emerged from his retirement, and yesterday discoursed revolution to a London audience, which indorsed his opinions with their loud and repeated plaudits, the strongest expressions of patriotic feeling and democratic ideas being those which elicited the warmest applause. His subject was Naples and Sicily, particularly the relations of Great Britain with the government and people of those countries since 1814. Mr. AYRTON, the new member for the Tower Hamlets, was in the chair, supported by other senators, and the meeting consisted of the élite of the former gentleman's constituents, including a great number of ladies.

The Magyar dwelt long upon the engagements which the British Government entered into with the Sicilians through Lord W. BENTINCK, and which were disregarded as soon as the war was over, and the Bourbons restored upon their thrones. The Sicilian constitution of 1812 was the work of England, and the English Government was bound, he said, in honor and good faith, to maintain it, even by force of arms, having assured the Sicilians, in the final manifesto of 1814, that they regarded the alliance as with the people and not with the sovereign. But they allowed FERDINAND to revoke that constitution, and to trample on the liberties of the people who, more generous than wise, had given him a refuge when forced to leave Naples. Of Hungary he said but a few words, and then, in reference to the present state of Europe in general, which he pronounced to be now worse than when the English and French Governments signified to the King of Naples that they could not allow him to proceed in a course which threatened the Continent with war and revolution. The king, encouraged by Count BUOL, who had observed that England need not be minded, as she was no longer a first class power, had treated the remonstrances of the British Government with contempt and defiance; and though the state of Italy and of Europe had grown and was growing worse, nothing had been done, beyond the recall of the English and French Ministers. He denounced in strong terms the injury done to the people by secret diplomacy, and said that all Italians asked of the English Government was, that it would not intermeddle; and of the English people, that when the struggle for Italian freedom and independence came, as come it would, they would not only not allow their rulers to interfere, but insist that no other Government should be allowed to do so. He maintained the existence of a secret treaty (so lately dwelt upon by DISRAELI) for the suppression of any republican movement that may be made in Italy, and declared that the denial of such an understanding by Lord PALMERSTON was a mere quibble. Of course, he said, the English Government had not made the offer of aid for that purpose, but the offer was made by another Government, and England was a party to it. The reason why England and France had not given effect to their remonstrances was, that NAPOLEON wished to place his cousin MURAT on the throne of the Two Sicilies, and the English Government would not agree to the change of dynasty. Therefore, nothing was done. Strange to say, with one insignificant exception, the metropolitan journals, from the "Thunderer" of Printing-House-square, down to the penny organ of the Manchester party, abstained from giving a single line of notice of this lecture by a man whose every word was scrupulously recorded a short time ago. Two very opposite inferences may be drawn from this fact; but you must exercise your own ingenuity in drawing whichever you please, your correspondent declining for the present to assist in the process. There is, however, another subject being now mooted here with a daily increasing anxiety, far transcending that bestowed on the entanglements of continental politics; and the question invites renewed expression of your views regarding it, or rather regarding the aspect it is now placed in here.

The want of a due supply of cotton is awakening serious apprehensions among the manufacturers of South Lancashire, who have held several meetings to discuss the questions which it involves. It has been laid before these gatherings that in 1847, with an importation of 1,234,000 bales, there was a supply of cotton sufficient for 20 weeks at the end of the year; while in 1856, the consumption having doubled, there were only 8 weeks' supply on hand at the same period. This year it is supposed the case will be worse; December, it is said, will see the stock run out. Many mills have begun already to work only 4 days a week, and the stoppage of a mill of 106 horse-power costs the owner a dead loss of more than £300 a day. The stoppage of our 100,000 horse-power of steam engines in cotton mills for two days, will, therefore, cost the owners £600,000, or for a working season of 20 weeks about £12,000,000; whilst an advance of 1d. per lb. would occasion a further loss of £10,000,000. This they will have to endure this year, but they are evidently not disposed to risk a similar loss next year, if by any possibility it can be avoided. The only country they can look to with any degree of confidence is India, and it was with a view to obtaining further supplies from that quarter that Mr. J. B. SMITH brought the matter before Parliament on Tuesday. Indian-grown cotton has been sold in Manchester at 6¼d. a pound, the ordinary value of native produce being 3½d. The staple is by no means bad, though not so good as it might be made, its defects proceeding from removable disadvantages attending the picking and carriage. As to the capability of the country for producing a sufficient supply, there are not two opinions. Mr. MANGLES, a director of the East India Company, and a great authority on such matters, said, in the course of the debate, that India, under certain conditions, could supply all the cotton that the English manufacturers require. Why India does not produce a larger supply, and how such is to be obtained, is the problem now to be solved. Mr. MANGLES says that it might be obtained in a short time by sending out agents, but as the requisition is rather a casualty than a certainty, a permanent supply can hardly be expected, as the production would not be pushed with much vigor merely to fill up a gap in the supply from the United States. That there is much force in this argument cannot be denied; but, at the rate at which the consumption of cotton in the United Kingdom increases, there seems no reason why the production of cotton in India should not be stimulated, without at all interfering with the importation of the same article from America. Dr. BUIST, now of Manchester, but formerly editor for many years of the Bombay Times, and in that capacity a target for the wrath of the late General Sir C. NAPIER, the conqueror of Scinde, and then still of his brother, Sir W. NAPIER, the historian of the Peninsular war, addressed a letter which appeared yesterday in the Times, taking this view of the subject, and saying that, as Americans are acknowledging that the supply of cotton cannot be forced much higher, it may be safely estimated that as much Indian cotton as could be grown would find a ready sale, if of tolerable quality, without any injury to the growers of Georgia and Alabama.

As a step towards the solution of this important difficulty, the manufacturers have formed a Cotton Supply Association, and much interest is shown in the Suez Canal, Euphrates Valley Railway, and the Calcutta and East India lines. A meeting to consider the first-named project was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, the Chair being occupied by Sir J. DUKE, one of the city members. M. DE LESSEPS was on the platform, and made a long statement in French, the substance of which was afterwards conveyed to the meeting in English, by Mr. LANGE, the Company's agent in London. As has been stated many times, the length of the Canal will be 92¼ miles, and the cost is estimated at £8,000,000, of which sum £1,200,000, covering the preliminary expenses, is to be advanced by the Pacha of Egypt, to be repaid out of the future receipts. No locks will be required, and the passage through, from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, and vice versa, will be made in ten hours. There is to be a branch canal to Cairo, to bring down the trade of that city. It is said that the sum to be advanced by the Pacha will be paid in labor, a franc per day being allowed for each fellah, which is four times the current rate of wages. The commercial advantages of such a communication can scarcely be over-estimated, and it is only by such facilities that Indian-grown Cotton could, under ordinary circumstances, compete with any success with that of the United States. It is only by this route, moreover, that the Red Sea trade can be effectually developed. The coasts of Arabia, Abyssinia and Upper Egypt are so much out of the Cape route to India, that their resources are neglected and almost unknown. The discovery of guano on the Kooria Mooria Islands, the coffee trade of Mocha, and the rich resources of Abyssinia—a country whose interior is as little known to us as that of Japan, though there is a British Consul at Massowah, and British steamers are constantly passing its coasts in their passages between Suez and Aden—will all be turned to good account by the realization of this scheme, which their development may be said to await. All these advantages are being set forth with equal perspicacity and pertinacity in every organ of the British press that can be availed of. But the Times either artfully ignores the whole agitation, or more artfully gives it a cool quietus; while the Post—the First Minister's personal organ—more indiscreetly assails it as a French political movement altogether—a notion disproved long ago. There are hidden reasons for the Ministry's antipathy to this scheme, but it would be of no great interest to our readers to canvass them, as, without the key to their meaning, which would not be credited if given, they would be unintelligible. Enough to say, however, that fear of France has nothing whatever to do with the matter, for England commands, and must ever command, every point that would neutralize all the force that France, under the most favorable circumstances it is possible to imagine, could bring to bear.

It is rather mal-apropos to raise this point of French scheming just now, when it is settled that LOUIS NAPOLEON and his Empress are to visit us again this Autumn. It is supposed that it is in reference to this visit that an "Order in Council" appears last night elevating Prince ALBERT to the dignity of Prince Consort to the Queen of England. You will say, is he not Prince Consort already? So every one thought even here, until to-day; but it seems that he is only titular Prince Consort—a courtesy title, just as the gentleman christened JOHN RUSSELL, younger son of the late elder brother of the present Duke of Bedford is called Lord JOHN RUSSELL, though in reality he is not a Lord. These are distinctions I could never get an American to understand. For an hour together, many a time and oft, have I sat in the Speaker's Gallery of the House of Commons, pointing out to your countrymen how a Lord was no Lord—that is, how a Lord was a Commoner, and how a Scotch or Irish Lord might be a Commoner, and yet another Irish or Scotch Lord be a real Lord, that is, a Peer of the Realm, and entitled to sit in the hereditary chamber, yet he himself be an elective member of that traditionary body. But all these subtleties were quite thrown away on your citizens, who regarded them as conundrums not worth the trouble of being unraveled, and perhaps they were right. However, the most learned of us in these things were taken aback to-day on discovering that our Prince Consort, whom we have been calling Consort these seventeen years, was no Consort after all, only plain Prince ALBERT, with a good deal of ornamentation no doubt after the name, but none before of the kind now bestowed. It seems that this [illegible] gives him precedence, not here, where he is at the head of everybody next to the Queen, but abroad, where he ranked only according to his continental title as Serene Highness of Saxe Coburg. This gave rise to certain mortifying embarrassments on particular occasions, in reference to crowned or demi-crowned heads coming here; and these stumbling blocks will now be got over, to the satisfaction of the sage oracles of Herald's College here, and corresponding feudalesque foolery establishments elsewhere.

Court ceremony and celebration of all sorts is just now the order of the day. At the Queen's Ball on Thursday, whereat some two thousand of the élite of society were assembled, Miss ISABELLA CROSSEY, of Philadelphia, and Miss CECILIA CAMPBELL, of South Carolina, accompanied Mrs. DALLAS, and daughter, by whom they had been presented at the Drawing-room the previous Tuesday. Your Ambassador has also been this week at the Oxford Commemoration, where he was received with great éclat. It does not appear, however, for reasons which your financial economists will understand, that he is to have any such honor as that which awaits the Prussian Plenipotentiary, namely: entertaining HER Majesty at the Legation. To-day there has been a grand military demonstration, on as vast a scale as our resources would admit, in Hyde Park, for the investiture of certain soldiers with the Victoria Cross, or order of Valor. The sight was very imposing, even according to the verdict of the most skilled in such spectacles. The weather was delightful, but intensely hot, as it has been for a long time here, to the sufferings of all but the farmers, who, for once, declare that it is just such weather as they like, and will insure a prodigious harvest—if it only lasts long enough. Everybody else, however, is in extremis with the caloric, and none suffer more than the theatricals, who can allure no one inside while the quicksilver is at the height it is out of doors.

While the murder of Dr. BURDELL remains one of those inscrutable mysteries which, like the strange case of ELIZA GRIMWOOD, baffle every attempt to solve them, a clue, it is hoped, has at length been obtained to the assassin of Mr. LITTLE, cashier to the Midland Railway of Ireland, who, some time back, was found murdered in his office. The wife of a painter named SPOLLEN, who worked for the Company, has, under the joint influence of fear and remorse, made disclosures which, if true, leave no doubt of her husband's guilt. As she cannot be a legal witness against him, the police are using the clue thus given them to obtain other evidence; and what goes far to confirm the woman's story is the fact of the remainder of the money carried off having been discovered, concealed in a spot which she pointed out. It seems that SPOLLEN acknowledged his guilt to his wife on the night of the murder, the secret of which she has kept till now, divulging it at length through fear; for she says that he has lately behaved very strangely to her, and she lived in terror of him. SPOLLEN, who is in custody, occupied a cottage nearly opposite Mr. LITTLE's office. He is an Englishman, but has been in Dublin twelve years, and has until now borne an excellent character.

What is called the "Massacre of the Innocents"—that is, the periodical slaughter of unpassed bills in Parliament—has not yet commenced; but there are symptoms observable of the period being at hand, though there are very few infantiles whereon to exercise this Herodical propensity. Everything in the British Legislature continues to go on just as PALMERSTON wishes; and he takes affairs so easy that he accompanies the Queen to the Manchester Exhibition on Tuesday next, kindly permitting the Lower House to keep open till his return, a courtesy for which members appear exceedingly grateful, only they don't know what to do with the privilege. All the threatened motions about China, Persia, and so forth, stick in the throats of the movers that were to have been. The Turkish Government are said to-day to be wroth at the occupation of the new island in the Persian Gulf; but small irritation can arise from that quarter, and from none other is there appearance of any, unless some of your filibustering friends will vouchsafe us the wherewithal to get up a commotion; and they will be far cleverer fellows than they have yet proved, if they succeed in so doing.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, June 25, 1857.

The election passed off tranquilly, and there were no arrests, so far as is known to the public, but those of some distributors of unstamped circulars. Already, thanks to the electric telegraph, we know the result in almost every department of the Empire, and it may, in fact, be said that we know the entire result, since in the rural districts, away from the populous centres and from the telegraph, there is no serious opposition, and the Government candidates will be elected as a matter of course.

In Paris, and upon this point all the interest of the election was concentrated, the Republican party, it is admitted, have secured a victory. There were ten Deputies to elect. In these ten Districts there were ten Government candidates, nine candidates of the Orleans-Republican party, (M. REYNAU, in the Tenth District, having declined to run,) and ten candidates of the regular Republican Party. This last list, however, embraced five of the candidates of the Orleans-Republican list, viz.: BETHMONT, CAVAIGNAC, CARNOT, GOUDCHAUX, FERDINAND DE LASTEYRIE. The following table shows the result:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Total of registered voters	33,392
Total of votes deposited	16,536
M. Guyard Delalain (Gov.) elected	10,070
M. Laboulaye (Orl. Rep.)	4,674
M. Reynaud, (Rep.)	1,281

SECOND DISTRICT.

Registered voters	35,086
Votes deposited	19,830
M. Devinck, (Gov.) elected	10,473
M. Bethmont (both Rep. parties)	9,070

THIRD DISTRICT.

Registered voters	34,963
Votes deposited	21,136
General Cavaignac, (both Rep. parties,)	10,345
M. Germain Heibout, (Gov.)	10,108

In this district there were 683 scattering and blank votes, as will be seen by the total number of votes cast and the number received by the two candidates; and as the law requires an absolute majority of all the votes to constitute an election, the election was declared void.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Registered voters	35,385
Votes deposited	19,872
M. Varin, (Gov.)	9,633
M. Emile Ollivier, (O. Rep.)	6,741
M. Garnier-Pages, (Rep.)	2,749
749 scattering votes—no election.	

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Registered voters	35,786
Votes deposited	20,740
M. Carnot, (both Rep. parties,) elected	12,034
M. Monin-Japy, (Gov.)	8,496

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Registered voters	36,906
Votes deposited	23,812
M. Goudchaux, (both Rep. parties,) elected	13,042
M. Perret, (Gov.)	10,464

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Registered voters	36,249
Votes deposited	21,618
M. Lanquetin, (Gov.)	10,609
M. Darimon, (O. Rep.)	6,626
M. Bastide, (Rep.)	3,647
586 scattering votes—no election.	

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Registered voters	39,899
Votes deposited	25,619
M. Fouché-Lepelletier, (Gov.) elected	13,930
M. Vavin, (O. Rep.)	9,023
M. Simon, (Rep.)	2,266

NINTH DISTRICT—ST. DENIS.

Registered voters	31,856
Votes deposited	20,926
M. Koenigswarter, (Gov.) elected	11,507
M. de Lasteyrie, (both Rep. parties,)	6,966

TENTH DISTRICT—SCEAUX.

Registered voters	36,645
Votes deposited	23,460
Dr. Veron, (Gov.) elected	15,416
M. Eugene Pelletan, (Rep.)	7,240

Thus it will be seen that five Government candidates and two Republicans, Messrs. CARNOT and GOUDCHAUX, were elected, and that three elections were declared void for want of an absolute majority. The election in these three districts, according to the law of the country, must take place the second Sunday after the first election, consequently on Sunday the 5th of July. Gen. CAVAIGNAC's election, it is thought, will then be rendered sure, while the withdrawal of Messrs. GARNIER-PAGES and JULES BASTIDE may possibly secure that of Messrs. OLLIVIER and DARIMON. M. GARNIER-PAGES has already withdrawn, inviting the whole Republican Party to unite on M. OLLIVIER.

The above figures demonstrate an important fact in regard to the sentiment of the people of Paris toward the present régime, and it is principally in this light that they are interesting to you. In adding up these figures we find the following results:

Total number of voters registered	[illegible]
Total number of votes deposited	212,899
Abstentions	148,170

At the election for Deputies, in 1852, just after the coup d'état, the

Total number of votes registered were	338,845
Total number of votes deposited	246,073
Abstentions	92,772

In 1852, on 246,073 votes cast, the candidates of the Government obtained 124,487, and the candidates of the Opposition 87,778.

In 1857, on 212,899 votes cast, the candidates of the Government obtained 110,330, and those of the Opposition 96,299.

In Paris proper, leaving off the two districts of St. Denis and Sceaux, which form the country districts of the department of the Seine, the Government received 82,000 votes, and the Republicans 92,178. The abstentions were about in the same proportion, and these abstentions being composed of Legitimists, for the most part, the great fact stands out that the Government, with all its boasted popularity, can only muster one-third of the votes of Paris—within the fortifications; and these 82,000 votes are composed principally of office holders and soldiers, of people who get their daily bread from the Government, and are thus compelled to ignore principle for a pure question of interest.

In all the eighty-five remaining departments of France, there are but four, perhaps five, opposition candidates elected. JULES FAVRE is defeated at Lyons, the Count DE MONTALEMBERT is beaten in the Doubs, POUBARD is beaten in the Isère. In the country the Prefects are all-powerful with the peasants, and as an Auvergnat farmer assured me the other day, many of them believed they were still voting for the great NAPOLEON. In France the country pays its share of taxes to embellish the capital, and to furnish to the citizens thereof cheap bread; while the country pays for its bread in proportion to the price of grain, and receives pretended appropriations for agricultural improvements, which are the vilest swindles out of Russia. Under these circumstances, one would suppose that the country would oppose the Government; but the Prefects, (who respond in some sort to our Governors,) and who are appointed and sent out from Paris into the departments, are, as I have said, all-powerful, and as their interests lie at Paris for the most part, it is their policy to keep the people in the ignorance in which they find them.

For this very same reason, therefore, this constant favoritism of the capital at the expense of the country, it would seem natural that the city should sustain the Government. The result shows the contrary: it shows that the city loves justice, and that it neither fears the Government nor its Prefects.

In the table of returns given above, I have used the term as applied to one division of the republican party, of "Orleans-Republican." In order to form a just appreciation of the results, it is essential that this term should be understood. This combination was organized by the three leading journals, the *Siècle* and *Presse*, Republican, and the *Débats*, Orleanist. But the Orleanists were not anxious to enter the contest, and in all probability the initiative of the *Débats* was taken without the support of its own party, or at least without any extended support. A proof that its act was isolated, is found in the conditions laid down, that one of its editors must be a candidate, or it would not enter the campaign. Besides the name of M. LABOULAYE, the *Débats* recommended two Republicans, with parliamentary tendencies, M. VAVIN, former Deputy, and M. FERDINAND DE LASTEYRIE, a grandson of LAFAYETTE. It is a fact worth remarking, that the candidates whom the *Siècle* and *Presse* brought into the contest, as against those proposed by their timid ally, the *Débats*, and accepted, and as against those subsequently nominated by the Republican Committee, ran far ahead of both these. The fact is interesting, as demonstrating the immense power of the Press at Paris, when it is allowed a little latitude, as it was in this contest. The support of the *Débats* was feeble, perhaps because not sustained by its party, while of the *Siècle* and *Presse* was bold and active. The *Siècle* in trying to steer as close into the breakers as possible without foundering, was nevertheless caught, and just missed a suppression. The *Presse*, too, steered close, but with a precision and a coolness that excited the admiration of every body. Its eternal "democracy," and the democracy upon which the Empire professes to be based, abjuring completely the words Republic or Republican, and its war against Abstention, were adroitly used to cover up warm appeals to the great Republican party to come to the polls, and vote for the names found at the head of its columns.

The Government journals, which had remained mute till this morning, now faintly claim a victory. They claim that, inasmuch as nearly the entire delegation will be theirs, that therefore the victory is theirs. Certainly, in a free country the argument would be good; but it does not hold here, where the popular voice is crushed in a thousand ways. They harp a good deal on the fact that CAVAIGNAC, the great leader of the party, and, in 1848, a candidate for the Presidency, although this year a candidate for Deputy in nine different districts, could not unite enough votes in any one district to secure election. But it is not too late yet, and, on Sunday week, we expect to see him triumphantly elected.

To sum up the election news: The Republicans have elected five members, two at Paris, Messrs. GOUDCHAUX and CARNOT; one at Lyons, M. HENON, one at Bordeaux, M. CURE, and one at Lille, M. BRAME. This last name, however, is placed by the *Moniteur* among the opposition, but not among the Republicans strictly speaking. Besides these there are two or three members elected who are friends to the Government, sort of negative friends, who were elected in opposition to the Government candidates. There were seven Deputies of the late Chamber discarded by the Government for new and more pliant candidates who, nevertheless, stood the poll and were defeated. There were six non-elections, three of which were in Paris and three in the country. In the country the Republicans have no hope of an addition to their small minority of Deputies; but in the city, as I have already said, there is a hope of carrying the whole three. In the 237 Districts of France in which there was a Deputy to elect, the opposition had 115 candidates—about one-half. In the balance the official candidates had no opposition. The opposition candidates reunited a very respectable total of votes against the Government—a total that will not be lost as an admonition by as observing a man as the Emperor NAPOLEON. The figures are not yet officially known.

The *Constitutionnel* of this morning contains in its leader another attack on the laws and the state of society in the United States. The argument is based on the details of the mob at Washington, (which the writer locates at New-York,) on the fugitive-slave case in Ohio, on the ovations to WALKER, (the Nicaraguan WALKER,) and on the Mormon and Kansas disorders. You see that the text is not a meagre one. M. DUBOIS, who signs the article, devotes three columns and a half to the elaboration of this text, and makes it a point to demonstrate that if the republican system can show no better results than this, they had better all remain monarchies.

Another conspiracy against the Emperor has been discovered. This time the actors in the affair are Italians. Several Italians were arrested a week ago on suspicion, and whether it was in consequence of revelations made by those arrested, or by information already in the hands of the police, several new arrests were made yesterday. On the persons of these latter were found poignards, the points of which had been steeped in a deadly poison. Their precise designs are not yet known, but the affair will no doubt soon be unrolled before the tribunals. As foreigners they will hardly escape with as light a punishment as did the *Franco-juges*, condemned a month ago for a like offence.

MALAKOFF.

A NEW REMEDY FOR A SERIOUS DISEASE.—Dr. WALTER CHANNING, in a late number of the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, has a paper on medical spiritualism. A medical medium whose exhibitions he attended had in consultation three distinguished doctors, called from the spirit sphere. A few questions put to the medium as to what he saw in the organism of the patient effectually exposed his utter ignorance of anatomy and the little aid the spirits afforded him in making up the deficiency. After some further conversation, the medium was requested to ask Dr. ——, one of the medical ghosts in consultation, what he thought of the "hour-glass contraction"—a very dangerous condition sometimes induced after child-birth—but not, by its name, suggesting to an unprofessional person any idea of its real character. The medium pondered some time upon the question, in order apparently to make sure of the departed doctor's present opinion, and then said, "Dr. —— thinks hour-glass contractions a very good thing, and should certainly recommend it."

KANSAS.

The Administration View—Governor Walker and the South.

From the Washington Union, July 7.

We have witnessed with unfeigned regret the spirit in which nearly the whole Southern press has received and treated the inaugural address of Gov. WALKER, of Kansas. From the Know-Nothing opposition press we had little else to expect; but it is rather more serious to see that the Democratic presses are by no means unanimous in the view they take of his conduct. It is a still more important fact that two Democratic State Conventions—one in Georgia and one in Mississippi—have taken strong exception to certain expressions in Governor WALKER's inaugural address. The Georgia Convention goes further, and concludes its censure by expressing the belief that he will be removed. It is natural enough that this state of things should afford a good deal of malicious pleasure to Northern Abolitionists as well as to Southern Know-Nothings. They hunt in couples, and have a common political interest in pulling down the only party which defends the Constitution at all points.

The course which we are quite sure Mr. BUCHANAN will take in dealing with this whole Kansas affair is a very plain one. His path is so plainly marked out by principle that a statesman with the thousandth part of his sagacity could not fail to see it. That he would willfully turn aside from what he knows to be his duty is a slander on his character which we think his worst enemy is not base enough to utter. He will not forfeit the high place to which his past life entitles him in the history of his country by an act of treachery to the principles which carried him into office. The American people were never safer than they are at this moment in relying on the wisdom and integrity of their Chief Magistrate.

The Georgia resolutions assail Gov. WALKER on two points: 1. He advocated the submission of the Constitution to a direct vote of the people; and 2. He furnished arguments in favor of making Kansas a Free State. On both these points we have some opinions which we propose to record now and here.

We do not understand our Georgia friends to find fault with the general doctrine that the people of Kansas have the power to decide the question of Slavery for themselves by inserting in their Constitution whatever provision on that subject they think proper. This is a proposition which no man can deny and call himself a Democrat, or a friend of the Constitution and laws. It was the Shibboleth of the party in the canvass of 1856, as it had been in many a contest before that. It was embodied in the compromise measures of 1850; it was made part of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill itself; it was incorporated in the Cincinnati Platform; the candidates of the party were pledged to it; the speakers and writers of the party pleaded for it, and it was unanimously adopted by the masses of the party at the polls. Besides all this, the Supreme Court have established it as the law of the land by demonstrating that the power of deciding upon the subject of Slavery does not exist anywhere else.

Even if we had not these overwhelming authorities to back us—if it were proper to reargue upon original principles a question that has been settled by Congress, assented to by the people, and sanctioned by the solemn judgment of the highest judicial tribunal in the world—still we think it would require but little dialectic skill to show the justice and necessity of it so plainly that no one could deny it who has sense enough to know his right hand from his left.

The contrary doctrine is the exclusive property of our Northern Anti-Slavery opponents. If Kansas shall come to Congress and ask for admission with a Constitution made in pursuance of legal authority, not inconsistent with the fundamental law of the Union, and approved by her own people, all sound men will say admit her. The Abolitionists alone would throw her Constitution back into her face if its provisions on the subject of Slavery did not please them. They alone would say to her people: "You have made a Constitution which suits your own wants and wishes, but we have other views, and we are your masters. You must disregard your own opinions and conform wholly to ours." Those who sincerely believe that Congress ought to speak thus have no reason for it but the insane hatred and prejudice against Southern men with which they are saturated, from the crown to the foot.

Will Mr. BUCHANAN, in any event, take the Abolition side of this question? Will he be found arraying his power and influence against his own sense of right and duty, and against justice, reason, the law and the Constitution? Would he lend his brow to the shame with which such an act must blazon it forever? Would he "sell the mighty space of his large honors" for anything that his weak and impotent enemies have to offer? No; the Democracy of the whole country, North and South, have been true to him, and he will be true to them.

We repeat that the Constitution of Kansas must come from the people of Kansas. Other power to make such an instrument there is not under Heaven.

But the Georgia Convention, without denying this great principle, seems to think that the Constitution of Kansas ought not to be submitted to a direct vote of the people in their primary capacity. We admit that this is not in all cases a sine qua non. It is a fair presumption, (if there be no circumstance to repel it,) that a Convention of Delegates chosen by the people will act in accordance with the will of their constituents. When, therefore, there is no serious dispute upon the Constitution, either in the Convention or among the people, the power of the Delegates alone may put it in operation. But such is not the case in Kansas. The most violent struggle this country ever saw upon the most important issue which the Constitution is to determine, has been going on there for several years, between parties so evenly balanced that both claim the majority, and so hostile to one another, that numerous lives have been lost in the contest. Under these circumstances there can be no such thing as ascertaining clearly and without doubt, the will of the people in any way, except by their own direct expression of it at the polls. A Constitution not subjected to that test, no matter what it contains, will never be acknowledged by its opponents to be anything but a fraud. A plausible color might be given to this assertion, by the argument that the members of the Convention could have no motive for refusing to submit their work to their constituents, except a consciousness that the majority would condemn it. We confess that we should find some difficulty in answering this. What other motive could they have?

We do most devoutly believe that, unless the Constitution of Kansas be submitted to a direct vote of the people, the unhappy controversy which has heretofore raged in that Territory will be prolonged for an indefinite time to come. We are equally well convinced that the will of the majority, whether it be for or against Slavery, will finally triumph, though it may be after years of strife, disastrous to the best interests of the country, and dangerous, it may be, to the peace and safety of the whole Union.

Again: This movement of the Territorial authorities to form a Constitution is made, not in the regular way, in pursuance of an enabling and authorizing act of Congress, but in the mere motion of the Territorial Legislature itself. Nay, it has been begun and carried on in the teeth of a refusal by Congress to pass such an act. This irregularity is not fatal. There are other cases in which it was overlooked. But it can be waived only in consideration of the fact that the people have expressed their will in unmistakable language. If we dispense with the legal forms of proceeding we must have the substance.

We think, for these reasons, that Gov. WALKER, in advocating a submission of the Constitution to a vote of the people, acted with wisdom and justice, and followed the only line of policy which promises to settle this vexed question either rightly or satisfactorily. In this respect at least he has done nothing worthy of death or bonds.

But who are the people? What shall be the qualifications of a voter on the Constitution when it comes to be submitted? We answer that this is for the Convention to settle. Those who think that the Convention might declare the Constitution in full force by virtue of their own will, can hardly deny that they might append to it a condition requiring it to be first approved by the people. If they can do this, they can also say what classes of persons shall be counted as being part of the people. The Convention that formed the Federal Constitution exercised this power when they referred it to their constituents, (the States,) and prescribed that their approbation should be given or withheld by State Conventions. The Constitution of Virginia was submitted to the votes of men enfranchised by the Convention for the first time. Of course, the Kansas Convention will see that every proper guard is thrown around the legal voter, and that his *bona fide* intention to remain in the Territory is tested by a previous residence of sufficient length. We should say that the qualifications required to make a legal voter under the Constitution ought to entitle an inhabitant to vote upon it—for or against its adoption.

But there is another accusation against the Governor of Kansas. He has argued the Free-State side of the question. We quote all that part of the inaugural on which this charge is based. Here it is:

"And let me ask you, what possible good has been accomplished by agitating in Congress and in Presidential conflicts the slavery question? Has it emancipated a single slave or improved their condition? Has it made a single State free where Slavery otherwise would have existed? Has it accelerated the disappearance of Slavery from the more northern of the slaveholding States, or accomplished any practical good whatever? No, my fellow-citizens, nothing but unmitigated evil has already ensued, with disasters still more fearful impending for the future, as a consequence of this agitation.

"There is a law more powerful than the legislation of man—more potent than passion or prejudice—that must ultimately determine the location of Slavery in this country; it is the isothermal line; it is the law of the thermometer, of latitude or altitude, regulating climate, labor and productions, and, as a consequence, profit and loss. Thus even upon the mountain heights of the tropics Slavery can no more exist than in the northern latitudes, because it is unprofitable, being unsuited to the constitution of the sable race transplanted here from the equatorial heats of Africa. Why is it that in the Union Slavery recedes from the North and progresses South? Is it this same great climatic law now operating for or against Slavery in Kansas? If, on the elevated plains of Kansas, stretching to the base of our American Alps—the Rocky Mountains—and including their eastern crest crowned with perpetual snow, from which sweep over her open prairies those chilling blasts, reducing the average range of the thermometer here to a temperature nearly as low as that of New-England, should render Slavery unprofitable here, because unsuited to the tropical constitution of the negro race, the law above referred to must ultimately determine that question here, and can be no more controlled by the legislation of man than any other moral or physical law of the Almighty. Especially must this law operate with irresistible force in this country, where the number of slaves is limited, and cannot be increased by importation, where many millions of acres of sugar and cotton lands are still uncultivated; and, from the ever augmenting demand, exceeding the supply, the price of these great staples has nearly doubled, demanding vastly more slave labor for their production.

"If from the operation of these causes, Slavery should not exist here, I trust it by no means follows that Kansas should become a State controlled by the treason and fanaticism of Abolition. She has, in any event, certain constitutional duties to perform to her sister States, and especially to her immediate neighbor, the slaveholding State of Missouri. Through that great State, by rivers and railroads, must flow to a great extent our trade and intercourse, our imports and exports. Our entire eastern frontier is upon her border; from Missouri come a great number of our citizens; even the farms of the two States are cut by the line of State boundary, part in Kansas, part in Missouri; her citizens meet us in daily intercourse; and that Kansas should become hostile to Missouri, an asylum for her fugitive slaves, or a propagandist of Abolition treason, would be alike inexpedient and unjust, and fatal to the continuance of the American Union. In any event, then, I trust that the Constitution of Kansas will contain such provisions as will secure to the State of Missouri the faithful performance of all constitutional guarantees, not only by Federal, but by State authority, and the supremacy within our limits of the authority of the Supreme Court of the United States on all constitutional questions be firmly established."

When we take these paragraphs and compress the meaning of them into short sentences, they amount to this: The question of Slavery has always been, and always will be, settled by certain laws of Nature, which are above all human legislation. If those laws of Nature shall so operate upon Kansas as to make her a Free State, all legislation to the contrary will be vain. This was rather expressing a truism than making an argument. The propriety, however, and timeliness of uttering such a doctrine then and there, are subjects on which we affirm nothing and deny nothing. We are too far away, and know too little of the circumstances with which he was surrounded, to be a competent judge of his conduct in a matter so nice as this.

But there are certain considerations which [illegible] Gov. WALKER a just if not a kind judgment from [illegible], especially in the South. A Southern man himself, he has been a uniform and consistent champion of Southern rights. The extremest men of that section pressed him upon Mr. BUCHANAN for the highest place in his Cabinet. He is, besides, an able, far-seeing and sagacious statesman, as little likely as any other in the country to [illegible] himself on a point of mere prudence. This alone might raise a presumption that he neither did harm nor intended any to Southern interests. But when we see in addition to this, that he has been co-operating with the Democratic Party in Kansas, including all the Pro-Slavery men in the Territory; when we find his whole course sustained by the Pro-Slavery presses there; when we hear no complaint whatever from the quarter whence complaint ought to come, if there were any cause for it, we are constrained to think that the Georgia and Mississippi Democracy have pronounced their judgment rather hastily.

Governor WALKER is a Southern man; he has been sent out by an Administration pledged to the defence of Southern rights; he is surrounded by a corps of officers, most of them from the South, and every one of them sound national men; he was instructed to regard the Territorial authorities as legal, and sustain them against the rebellion of the Topeka Abolitionists; he is acting in concert with the friends of the South, and gallantly fighting their enemies. We cannot help but think that such a man, so tried, so instructed, so surrounded, and so acting, is entitled to sympathy, comfort, and aid from the South whenever they can be given with a conscientious regard to truth. With such a battle raging in his front, it was harsh and ungracious to open this fire on his rear.

Crop Prospects in Northern Illinois and Wisconsin.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis., Wednesday, July 1, 1857.

My last notes upon the crops were forwarded from Urbana, Ill. From that point to Chicago there is a very fair show of corn, oats, and particularly of grass. I saw but very little wheat. From Chicago to Janesville, Wis., along the line of the Chicago and Fond du Lac Railroad, the corn is quite backward, and will need good weather to bring it up to full yield and maturity. I saw less wheat here than I had anticipated. Three-fourths of the growing crop looks well; about one-fourth is quite thin from Winter-kill. This crop, however, promises to be a full average. I shall next week visit what are called the wheat regions of Wisconsin, and report further upon the prospect.

From Janesville and Madison to this point the country is already filled up by thrifty farmers, whose fields betoken a plentiful harvest of corn and oats, with some wheat. Most, if not all farm products in this part of the country go to a western market. At this point—Prairie du Chien—is the present terminus of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railway, which has been opened through the present year. This is a new and important link between the East and Minnesota Territory. Persons can now leave Milwaukee or Chicago and be landed at this point in 10 hours, and in 36 hours more be carried 300 miles, to St. Paul, by the regular line of steamers. I learned from Mr. EDWARD P. BACON, the general freight agent of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road, that an immense amount of miscellaneous freight is now going forward to supply the wants of the hordes of new settlers in Minnesota. Cows, working animals, agricultural implements, flour, meat and grain are here going West, instead of East, and this will continue to be the case for some time to come, as there is not yet a tithe of the needed supply of these articles produced in Minnesota. On Monday, I saw on the road west of Chicago a single drove of 500 milch cows, collected in Indiana, and being driven to Minnesota, and I learned that similar droves were passing almost daily. Mules, horses, working oxen and beef cattle are now sent to the northwest from both Illinois and Indiana. This may help to account for the smaller supplies recently received at the Eastern markets.

J.

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending July 7, 1857, and all bearing that date.

George W. Bachman, of Clifton Springs, N. Y.—Improvement in machines for husking corn.
Edward Berlan, of Bristol, Conn.—Improved metal separator.
Josiah Brown, Jr., of Buffalo, N. Y.—Improvement in truss bridges.
Benslow Burhans, of Burlington, Iowa—Machine for cutting pasteboard, &c.
Dexter H. Chamberlain, of West Roxbury, Mass.—Improvement in steering apparatus.
Wm. Chicken, of Boston, Mass.—Improvement in instruments for cutting button holes.
Thomas Clark, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Improved air chamber to effect uniformity of flow of water, etc., through pipes.
Edward Conway, of Dayton, Ohio—Improved alcohol blow-pipe.
Amasa Curtis, of Lena, Ill.—Improvement in grain separators.
Israel Dodenhoff, of Bloomington, Ill.—Improvement in corn harvesters.
Joseph B. Dodge, of St. Louis, Mo.—Improved box window-frames.
Wm. Emery, Jr., of Chester, Ill.—Improvement in machines for husking corn.
Wm. Gage and Richard B. Fellhauer, of Buffalo, N. Y.—Improvement in dry sand cores.
Mahlon J. Gallager, of Savannah, Geo.—Improvement in self-priming gun-locks.
Almon B. Glover, of Birmingham, Conn.—Improved machine for tapping nuts.
Stephen Going, of New-York, N. Y.—Improved device for securing the stock to the guide rods of joiners' planes.
Joseph H. Goodall, of Bridgeport, Conn.—Improved machine for straightening veneers.
Jno. H. Hathaway, of Millbury, Mass.—For improved wrench.
Rockwell Hazen and Volney Gibbs, of Homer, Mich.—For improvement in upsetting tire.
Joseph Irvin, of Frankfort, Ohio.—For improved cutting apparatus for harvesters.
Henry Isham, of New-Britain, Conn.—For improvement in locks.
Albert H. Jocelyn, of New-York, N. Y.—For method of backing electrotype plates.
Samuel F. Jones, of Milford, Ind.—For improved method of connecting the panels of field fences.
Lucius J. Knowles, of Warren, Mass.—For improvement in belt shifter for machinery.
E. T. Lathbury, of Buffalo, N. Y.—For improvement in sewing machines.
Jno. P. Manny, of Rockford, Ill.—For improved cutting apparatus for harvesters.
Alex. McCausland, of Providence, R. I.—For improvement in paper cop tubes.
Marcus P. Norton, of Troy, N. Y.—For improved sash lock.
Wm. Resor, of Cincinnati, Ohio.—For improvement in cooking stoves.
Chas. D. Rogers, of Utica, N. Y.—For improved sail wheel for harvesters.
Chas. B. Sawyer, of Fitchburg, Mass.—For improved air-heating stove.
Edwin F. Shoenberger, of Germantown, Penn.—For shaft coupling.
David A. Smith, of Washington, D. C.—For improved whiffletrees.
Samuel J. Smith and Chas. Lockle, of New-York, N. Y.—For embossing and printing paper.
Jos. M. Smith, of Manchester, N. H.—For improvement in covering for drawing rolls.
D. L. Sprague, of Townsend, Vt., and Riley Burdett, of Brattleborough, Vt.—Melodeon attachment.
James Spear, of Philadelphia, Pa.—Improved railroad car stove.
Heber G. Seekins and Charles H. Gest, of Elyria, O.—Improvement in lifting-jack.
T. N. Tavney, of San Francisco, Cal.—Improved gold-washer and amalgamator.
Stephen Ustick, of Philadelphia, Pa.—Improvement in brick machines.
Wm. Van Anden, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Improved file-cutting machine.
F. A. Wall, of Philadelphia, Pa.—Improvement in metallic pens.
Geo. W. Walton and Henry Edgerton, of Wilmington, Del.—Improved mode of operating radial cutters in lathes for beaded work.
Ira J. Webber, of Salem, Mass.—Improvement in method of applying railroad car brakes.
Wm. Wimmer, of Billingsville, Ind.—Improvement in machines for trimming hedges.
Lemuel P. Jenks, of Boston, Mass., assignor to Geo. A. Gardner, of same place—Improvement in rock-drilling machine.
Lemuel P. Jenks, of Boston, Mass., and Geo. A. Gardner, of New-York, N. Y., assignor to Geo. A. Gardner, aforesaid—Improvement in rock-drilling machines.
Patrick Mihan, of Boston, Mass., assignor to Robert B. Fitts, of same place—Improved gas stove.
Henry Pease, of Brockport, N. Y., assignor to [illegible], Buswell & Co., of same place—Improvement in pumps.
Henry W. Porter, of [illegible], Pa., assignor to Samuel G. Porter, of West Earl, Pa.—Improved bit brace.
Amos J. Smith, of Lynn, Mass., assignor to himself and George W. Otis of same place—Improved bit or drill holder.
Thomas Walton, of Boston, Mass., assignor to Stephen Sherlock, of Mo.—Improvement in gas stoves.
S. W. Wood, of Washington, D. C., assignor to Lewis H. Burnham, of New-York—Improvement in hay rakes.

[RE-ISSUE.]

John Chilcott and Robert Snell, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—

...[illegible] in the method of cutting out the "uppers" of boots and shoes.

[illegible] and Wm. W. White, of Norwich, Conn.; [illegible] Schofield, aforesaid—Improvement in [illegible].

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT:

Joseph Koech and Stephen Sattwell, of Waterloo, N. Y.—Improvement in winnowing machines.

DESIGNS:

Samuel D. Vose, of Albany, N. Y.—Design for stove ornaments.

Samuel D. Vose, of Albany, N. Y.—Design for stove ornaments.

Samuel D. Vose, of Albany, N. Y.—Design for stove ornaments.

John C. Smith, of Troy, N. Y., assignor to W. Resor & Co., of same place—Design for stoves.

Samuel W. Gibbs, of Albany, N. Y., assignor to Rathbone & Co., of same place—Design for stoves.

Samuel W. Gibbs, of Albany, N. Y., assignor to Rathbone & Co., of same place—Design for stoves.

Samuel W. Gibbs, of Albany, N. Y., assignor to Rathbone & Co., of same place—Design for stoves.

John E. Smith, of New-York, N. Y., assignor to S. E. Sexton & Co., of Baltimore, Md.—Design for grates or stove fronts.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Farmers' Club—American Institute.

The Farmers' Club met at the American Institute on Tuesday, Dr. WATERBURY in the Chair.

The Secretary, Hon. JOHN MEIGS, read some interesting extracts from the French agricultural and horticultural journals.

From the *Journal de la Société Impériale et Centrale d'Horticulture* for April, 1857, was read an article on the Tree Peony:

"The gardens of Europe have had this interesting flower but recently, although it has been known since the middle of the 17th century. It was brought from the East, from China, by the Dutch Embassy, in 1656. It was the favorite flower of the Mandarins, who called it the King of Flowers. It does not differ much in size from the Rose, but surpasses that flower in beauty, nor has it its perfume. The general color is white, mixed with a little purple. Every Mandarin has this flower-plant in his garden. Mr. BANKS, of the London Royal Society, engaged several Canton merchants to procure some of the plants for him. Many specimens were sent, but nearly all of them perished on the voyage. In 1794 these flowers were successfully introduced into England."

THE GRAPE MALADY.

"Sulphur has proved to be the friend of the vine. So that the vintage of 1857 is expected to be as of old, a great one. Sulphur has risen in price, and it is estimated that the French vineyards will require this year about 34,000,000 of pounds weight, or 17,000 tons."

STRAWBERRIES.

Mr. ROBINSON bore testimony to the fitness of poor, sandy soils on Long Island for raising strawberries. There is not an acre there that is not fit for vineyards. The barren, coarse, gravelly lands are exactly fitted for strawberry vines. All that is necessary is to feed the plants.

Mr. ROBINSON then produced and read a letter from Warren County, Ohio, asking a renewal of the investigation as to where the seed of oaks comes from where none have grown before. The writer enters upon the question in a way unfit for a scientific association, freely denouncing the Society as composed of men who accept what he terms the "fables of revelation."

The President checked the further reading of the communication. The writer was evidently credulous as to the fact of equivocal or spontaneous generation. That question had already been sufficiently argued in Europe, and the writer was clearly more credulous than the believers in revelation, whom unnecessarily he had opposed. At the earnest solicitation of the Secretary the letter was withdrawn.

Dr. SMITH observed that there were more false facts in this world than false theories. It had been said that oaks grew where oaks had never grown before, and where it was impossible that not invisible germs, but bulky acorns could ever have been transmitted. He had some doubt of the truth of the latter half of this proposition. Seeds, even acorns, were susceptible of an inert as well as of an active vitality. It was notorious that wheat from the Egyptian tombs had germinated after 3,000 years, and it was not necessary to resort to the hypothesis, either of equivocal generation or to deal with the Bible as with a fable, in order to grapple with the fact, if indeed it be a fact, that within all human observation oaks were found growing where it seemed impossible to account for the deposition of the acorns.

GROWTH OF POTATOES.

A conversation ensued upon assistance to potato lands. Dr. WATERBURY related how he had unsuccessfully buried a good quantity of pine shavings in a soil that seemed to need vegetable matter. He well understood that ammonia was necessary for the stalk, but not for the tuber; and the result was he had a superabundance of stalk.

The conversation then reverted back to the strawberry and blackberry. The "British Queen" variety of strawberry was alluded to by Mr. PARDEE. Only one crop of that variety was ever known to succeed here. It was at Newburg. He had gone there to see it. That was the only instance where it bore well.

The Secretary said the field strawberry was known from the beginning of the world, but it was only in latter ages that the strawberry had become a cultivatable and valuable fruit.

The peculiar habitudes of plants as to the quantity of light, of water, of shade, as well as of soil needed, was the next topic. The Secretary remarked that observation had taught him that celery required shade and would not grow finely without it.

THE AILANTHUS.

Reference was made to the Ailanthus, the tree that is now shedding its peculiar odor over the City of Churches. Dr. [illegible], (who exhibited a specimen of paraphene, closely resembling spermaceti, and manufactured by a chemist of Williamsburg from Breckenridge coal,) speaking of these trees, started a new idea. The peculiarity of odor was most observable upon those trees where the "geometra," the span-worm, was most abundant. The smell attributed to the flowers of the Ailanthus is in his opinion due to the insects just named which are found upon other trees growing in the vicinity of the Ailanthus(?) Many persons in Brooklyn, upon this erroneous supposition, and from the idea that the odor was unhealthy, had unwisely cut down the Ailanthus—the most beautiful shade trees we have.

The subject for next meeting will be the cultivation of the Blackberry and Strawberry—together with the relations of Ammonia to the progress of vegetation.

WHO WILL OCCUPY IT?—The present arrangements in the City Hall are not at all adapted to the provisions of the Metropolitan Police act. To say nothing of Mr. DEVLIN's occupancy of the late Chief MATSELL's rooms for the partial use of his department, only Deputy CARPENTER, if anybody of the Metropolitans, is likely to go there. For by section 4 of the new act the Superintendent of Police must be located in the same building with that occupied by the Commissioners, and if Superintendent TALLMADGE were to inherit MATSELL's quarters, where would the Board find "accommodations" in the City Hall?

ONE OF THOSE BALLOONS.—The India-rubber balloon No. 78, which left the City Hall at 12:15 P. M., July 4, was picked up collapsed, at 12:32 P. M., same day, by some gentlemen fishing in New-York Bay, about one mile S. S. W. from Bedlow's Island, wind light from N. N. E., strong ebb tide running.

The Extraordinary Attempt to Release Charles B. Huntingdon from Prison by Means of a Forged Pardon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the City Judge.

Yesterday James E. Cross, *alias* John Scatchard, was placed at the bar charged with an attempt, by means of a forged pardon, to procure the release from the State Prison, of the noted Wall-street forger, Charles B. Huntingdon. It will be remembered that on April 16 Mr. Charles J. Kane, a merchant whose place of business is at No. 83 Pine-street, and whose residence is at No. 33 East Thirty first-street, appeared before Justice CONNOLLY and made an affidavit, in which he stated that he had been called upon by a man of "suspicious character," about 35 or 40 years of age, of genteel appearance and captivating address, who described himself as having been sent from New-Orleans for the purpose of procuring the release of Huntingdon from prison. This man represented his name to be Scatchard, but that was shortly found to be assumed. After some "confidential" conversation with Mr. Kane, he so far divulged his plan of operation, as to confess that he intended to forge the signature of Governor King to a pretended pardon, and having thus effected Huntingdon's release, to hurry him away from the country, either to Cuba or the Isle of Pines, where no extradition treaty was in operation, and where he could remain secure, as long as he pleased. He added that Huntingdon was aware of the plot, and that several wealthy merchants were inclined to aid its development, but that still further assistance was needed. This man Scatchard also called on Mr. Bryan, the junior counsel for Huntingdon, and made a similar statement. The result was that he was arrested and committed for examination. And yesterday he was brought up for trial, in the Court of Sessions.

The first witness examined was Mr. Kane, who deposed substantially to what we have stated above. The prisoner called on him on April 15, and stated that he had been sent from New-Orleans, by a friend of Mr. Huntingdon, to aid in getting him released from prison. Mr. Kane, naturally enough, demanded by what means this release was to be effected. Prisoner replied, "By a pardon." Mr. Kane remarked that he did not believe that any pardon could be obtained for Huntingdon, whereupon Scatchard rejoined that he did not mean a real pardon, but a forged one; that he was an adept at counterfeiting signatures, and could easily imitate that of Governor King. Mr. Kane was curious to know how, even with the forged signature, he proposed to get Huntingdon actually without the prison walls. Scatchard explained that his brother-in-law was to have a forged bench warrant for Huntingdon, and that the Governor's signature was to be forged to a letter, ordering the Keeper of the prison to deliver Huntingdon to the holder of the bench warrant, who was to appear in the guise of an officer. Scatchard wanted money of Mr. Kane to aid in conducting the plan to maturity. He added that he understood Huntingdon was in Mr. Kane's debt, and that Huntingdon had promised to pay all his creditors as soon as he got free.

Mr. Harrington defended Scatchard and cross-examined Mr. Kane at great length. Scatchard said it would cost from $2,000 to $3,000 to get Huntingdon free from prison and safe at the Isle of Pines. He (Kane) told him that he had better see Mr. Bryan, (Huntingdon's counsel,) and intimated that he would not be indisposed to assist in procuring Huntingdon's release in the manner proposed. The prisoner said he had no further interest in the affair than the reward he might get from Huntingdon or his friends, if he succeeded in his project.

John A. Bryan was the next witness—He deposed that he was one of Huntingdon's counsel at the trial of that individual in that Court. Some time in April—about the 16th—the prisoner called upon him, and inquired anxiously if it would be the wish of Huntingdon's friends to have him released from the State Prison while so many other indictments were hanging over him. After considerable hesitation, Scatchard propounded his plan for the release, in much the same terms that he did to Mr. Kane. He (Mr. Bryan) would not give him a satisfactory answer, but agreed to see him in Mr. Kane's presence, when, however, he failed to be communicative. Afterwards they met in Mr. James T. Brady's office, but there he was likewise shy and incommunicative. Afterwards he left with witness a written statement of his plan; to provide a vessel to convey Huntingdon either to the Isle of Pines or Cuba, or some place where no extradition laws could take effect.

In cross-examination Mr. Bryan states that he told the prisoner that his proposition was an illegal and dishonest one. The prisoner replied that Mr. Kane and several of Huntingdon's friends were in the secret, and that it was all fair enough. He did not say the pardon was to be "forged," but that it was to be obtained, witness did not exactly understand how. It was to be done without political influence, but honestly enough. On being further questioned he begged not to be pressed upon the subject. Subsequently, at Mr. Kane's instigation, he was arrested.

There were no witnesses for the defence. Counsel for the prisoner addressed the jury at great length. After the Assistant District-Attorney had replied, and the Judge had briefly charged them, the jury retired to consider their verdict. They were absent two hours, and on returning delivered a verdict of Guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. The Judge deferred passing sentence to Saturday.

STEALING A VALUABLE DIAMOND RING FROM TIFFANY & CO.'S.

Charles L. Cook, an Englishman, 41 years old, describing himself as an artist, was charged with grand larceny. The prisoner went into the jewelry store of Messrs. Tiffany & Co., Broadway, the morning of June 5, accompanied by a woman named Sarah Fowler, and asked to be shown some diamond rings.

George McClure, a salesman in the employ of that firm, was the only witness against the prisoner, but his evidence was all-sufficient. He stated that on the morning aforesaid, Cook and the woman Fowler entered the store, and Cook said he wished to buy a diamond ring of the value of $80 or thereabouts. "I asked him," said McClure, "what style of rings he wished to see; he replied, "Single-stone rings." I took a tray, divided into compartments, one of which contained single stone rings, and the other more valuable rings, containing three, four, five or six stones each. I noticed that the prisoner kept the three last fingers of his left hand closed tight against his palm, and suspecting all was not right I watched him. I took a single stone diamond ring, worth $1,100, and commented upon its beauties, keeping my eye upon him all the time. I saw him remove from the case a genuine ring worth $180, insert it on his finger and put back a spurious ring in the place of it. The spurious ring is worth about $1 50. I seized him by the collar and said he was the man I had been looking for, as I knew he had been in the store before when we had missed articles. He succeeded in getting the ring off his finger, and throwing it on the top of the case. An officer was called in, and he was taken up stairs and searched. A second spurious ring was found upon him, and one dollar and some small change in money."

For the defence, Sarah Fowler, of No. 166 Orchard-street, was called, but she injured the prisoner's cause rather than served it. The jury, without leaving their seats, found Cook guilty, and the Judge sent him to State Prison for five years.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the New-York DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 8, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 7, 1857.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep&Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2200	2122	22	427	750	1236
Browning's Sixth-street	......	90	44	42	4964	......
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	......	91	73	150	4713	......
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	......	63	114	87	......	......
Sales reported at Bergen	......	400	......	......	......	......
Total for week	......	2744	253	715	10447	1236
Last week	2741	3451	263	834	10701	4002

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856 ... 3,548.

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1294	......	......	......	412
Hudson River Railroad	160	......	......	......	......
Hudson River Boats	650	......	......	......	824
Harlem Railroad	18	22	427	750	......
New-Haven Railroad	......	......	......	......	......
Camden & Amboy R. R.	......	......	......	......	......
Elizabethtown Boats	......	......	......	......	......

The receipts of Live Stock, by the Erie Railroad, during the week, ending this afternoon, were as follows:

Cattle	1870	Hogs	1631
Sheep	4365	Horses	2
Calves	228		

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	545	Massachusetts	—
New-York	328	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	1038	Texas	—
Kentucky	90	Connecticut	—
Indiana	136	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c.@¾c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
First quality	12½c.@13c.	12c.@12½c.
Medium quality	11½c.@12c.	11c.@12c.
Poor quality	10c.@11c.	10c.@10½c.
Poorest quality	9c.@10c.	9c.@10c.
General selling prices	10c.@12c.	10c.@12c.
Average of all sales	11c.@—	10½c.@11c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 9c.@11½c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 9c.@11c. BROWNING reports Beeves at —.

REMARKS UPON THE LAST MARKET.

There was a fair supply of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street to-day, such as they were. There continues, however, to be a lack of right good animals, say fat Steers, which will dress 650 to 750 lbs. We seriously think farmers are playing a losing game by taking their Cattle from the rich pastures, and sending them, in a half-fed condition, to market. True, they bring all they are now worth,—but let them graze for the present, and when the "dry season" diminishes the supply of green fodder, some few weeks hence, they will, most likely, find a ready market at prices in advance of the prevailing rates. Western men own this to be correct, but say the high prices of a fortnight and three weeks ago proved too great a temptation to them. Furthermore, many Cattle were purchased on contract, and as payments become due, they must be disposed of, to meet maturing obligations....By observing the table above, an apparent inconsistency is noticed, where more Cattle are put down at ALLERTON's for to-day (including yesterday's sales) than for the week. This is explained by remembering that the weekly receipts are made up of fresh Cattle, while stale lots left over from a former market are often thrown into the yards for the day. ....Under the impression that the supply would be large, sales were freely made yesterday and a part of the morning at last week's prices, but when it was ascertained that several hundred Cattle were kept over the river and at other places near by, and that the supply, including the stale Cattle, was some 550 less than last week, the market took an upward turn, and the closing sales were very near 1c. ℔ lb. better than the previous week. The actual advance on all sales was not, however, more than ½c.@¾c., a large portion of the sales having been made previous to the rise. The yards were well cleared out at an early hour. Some 400 head are held at Bergen, a few on New-York Island, and one or two droves at Albany—all of which will probably be disposed of before another regular market....The Brighton buyers took about 400 head from Buffalo and Albany, to supply the Eastern markets.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day, including a few lots disposed of last evening:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
40	O. & N. Y.	Shepard & Carey	Owners.
16	N. Y.	Shepard	Owner.
97	Ohio	Wm. Florence	Teed & Wheeler.
50	Ohio	J. M. Cherry	C. G. Teed.
106	Illinois	Caley & Jacoby	W. H. Harris.
104	Illinois	J. Alexander	S. Ulery.
106	Illinois	Alexander & Virgin	S. Ulery.
15	Ohio	D. G. Culver	Owner.
49	Ohio	Hewy & Fletcher	Miller, H'ng&G'ny.
84	Kentucky	Westhammer & Bro	Owners.
102	Illinois	H. R. Smith	T. White & Son.
100	Ohio	Cameron & Trotter	Geo. Ayrault.
65	Ohio	N. B. Taber	Geo. Ayrault.
89	Illinois	G. Burlingame	Wm. Belden.
54	Illinois	P. Reed	I. Budlong.
160	Ohio	Gibson & Osborne	Beach & Bray.
68	Illinois	P. Reed	Eckstein&Laut'r'bk
17	N. Y.	J. Van Bowen	Eckstein&Laut'r'bk
84	Illinois	A. M. Allerton	C. W. Conger.
58	Illinois	N. Meeks	Vell & Carey.
48	Kentucky	J. H. Williams	Owner.
90	Kentucky	Snowdon & Charles	B. Bartram.
65	Illinois	M. Madren & Co.	Wells & Hoxie.
52	N. Y.	S. Smith	Owner.
76	Indiana	Wm. Florence	J. A. Merrit.
80	Illinois	McBeth & Co.	Wells & Hoxie.
44	Ohio	G. Sage	Owner.
65	Indiana	Smith & Salesby	B. Bartram.
72	Ohio	Parks & Co.	Owners.
48	Illinois	James Allerton	J. A. Merritt.
105	Illinois	Platt & Reed	Owners.

We present as usual, a few extracts from our copious notes of the transactions of this day:

D. G. CULVER sold on his own account 15 good Ohio cattle, fat 11½c.@12½c. Estimated weight 750 lbs.

HEWEY & FLETCHER forwarded 49 common to medium Ohio cattle, estimated at 600 lbs., which MILLER, HARING & GURNEY sold at 9½c.@11½c.

SNOWDEN & CHARLES furnished one of the best lots in market to-day consisting of 90 fat Kentucky cattle, rated 800 lbs. B. BARTRAM run them out at $99 ℔ head, or about 12½c. ℔ lb.

SHEPARD & CAREY sold 40 Ohio and New-York Cattle at an average of about 11c. Among them were some fine Chatauque County, N. Y., Cattle, one pair of which was sold to C. GWIER, at $275, or 12c. ℔ lb, both buyer's and sellers' estimate.

WM. FLORENCE had a lot of fair Ohio Cattle, which TEED & WHEELER sold at 11c.@12c. They were estimated 750 lbs. net.

TEED sold, in addition, J. M. CHERRY's lot of 50 light Ohio Steers at about 11c. Rated 650 lbs.

S. ULERY sold one lot of 104 Illinois cattle for J. ALEXANDER at 11c.@12½c., and another of 106 similar beeves for ALEXANDER & VIRGIN at the same rates. Home weight of the latter 1,530 lbs. They were both fine droves.

P. REED had 123 medium Illinois cattle, estimated to weigh 650 lbs. net. J. BUDLONG sold 54 of them at 10c.@11½c., and ECKSTEIN and LAUTERBECK the balance at similar prices, or about $73 ℔ head.

ECKSTEIN & LAUTERBECK also sold for JAS. VAN BOWEN, 17 medium Wayne Co. New York, cattle @11c.

A. M. ALLERTON had 84 medium to fair Illinois cattle at 675 lbs. net, which C. W. CONGER disposed of at 10c.@12c.

BEACH & BRAY sold one lot 68 light Ohio cattle for GIBSON, at 9c.@11c., and 82 fair Ohio steers for OSBORNE, at 10½c. The former were quite inferior animals.

G. BURLINGAME brought on 89 cattle from Sangamon County, Ill., which were rated 700 lbs. Whether it was want of money, high prices prevailing of late, or lack of feed which induced the owner to push them into market, we did not learn. Of one thing, however, we are certain, viz: that more feed would not injure them. WM. BELDEN was selling them, as he assured us, at 10c.@12c. ℔ lb; but it was not till after a scarcity of beeves was apparent and prices had advanced that the numbers sensibly diminished.

H. R. SMITH furnished 102 Illinois-fed Steers, although a part of them were originally from the Cherokee Nation. Home weight 1,200 lbs. They were fair light cattle, bringing 10c.@11c. ℔ lb. By T. WHITE & SON.

CALEY & JACOBY forwarded 106 common light Illinois Cattle, which WM. H. HARRIS sold at about 10½c. average.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

Cows are very dull at present, owing in part to an abundant supply of country milk, and the fact that less milk is used in the City during cool weather. Prices are fully $10 ℔ head less than they were a few weeks ago.

ALLERTON reports 23 Milch Cows received during the week, selling at $25@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. With very small receipts the market is fully supplied, and prices continue to decline.

BROWNING reports receipts of 44 Milch cows, selling at $25@$30 for common, $30@$40 for good, and $50@$65 for extras. Market unusually dull.

CHAMBERLIN reports 73 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $60@$65 for extras. Good supply, with slow sales.

O'BRIEN reports 114 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and a few at $60@$70. The market is overstocked, and sales are dull.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON's, BROWNING's, CHAMBERLIN's and O'BRIEN's.

The numbers have fallen off during the week, but prices have undergone but little change. A slight upward movement is observable.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 427 Veal Calves, selling for 5c.@7c. Very few 7½c. Receipts moderate, but sufficient for the wants of purchasers.

BROWNING reports receipts of 42 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@7½c. ℔ lb. The numbers are nearly 100 less than last week, but no perceptible variation has taken place in prices.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 150 Veal Calves, selling at 5c@7½c. ℔ lb. live weight. Fair supply with only moderate sales.

O'BRIEN reports 87 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c. A few at 7½c. Market about as last week, with receipts equal to the demand.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON's, BROWNING's, and CHAMBERLIN's, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the net weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ℔ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

With good receipts of Sheep and an increase in the number of Lambs, former prices are scarcely maintained. The latter have fallen off $1@$1 50 ℔ head within three weeks. Some of them are sent in quite too young to be profitable to the owner or desirable for the purchaser.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 750 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 5c.@6c. ℔ lb., live weight, or 10c.@12c. ℔ lb. dressed weight, for Sheep, and 12c.@14c. ℔ lb. for Lambs. Prices of Lambs decline under more free arrivals. We noticed one lot selling for $5 ℔ head which would have brought $6 50 three weeks ago.

BROWNING reports receipts of 4,964 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at $3@$6 each, or 9c.@11c. ℔ lb. dressed weight. A few light young Lambs brought but $1 50 ℔ head, while the choice of some fine Ohio and Kentucky lots were held at $6@$10 each.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 4,713 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3 50@$7 ℔ head. Market well supplied and trade is active.

REPORTS OF SHEEP SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 7, 1857.

SAMUEL MCGRAW reports sales as follows:

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

28 at	$124 35	67 at	$383 50
121 at	476 00	98 at	379 75
58 at	279 50	67 at	361 75
126 at	540 68	75 at	328 00
63 at	240 85	15 at	63 50
30 at	149 20		

Sales of Sheep and Lambs by S. JUDD at CHAMBERLIN's for the week ending July 8, 1857:

237 Sheep sold for	$1,685 75	$4 75
200 Sheep sold for	825 00	4 12½
20 Sheep sold for	120 00	6 00
283 Sheep sold for	748 00	2 87½
24 Sheep sold for	712 50	4 63½
123 Sheep sold for	384 00	3 00
60 Sheep sold for	170 40	4 00
4 Sheep sold for	24 00	6 00
15 Sheep sold for	75 00	5 00
1,050	$4,[illegible] 65	

Average price ℔ head, $4 21.

R. H. HUME reports sales of 1,654 Sheep and Lambs for $4,454 69. Among these was a small lot of 13 Lambs sent on by I. P. CLARK of Cayuga County, N. Y., which brought $1 50 each, and were dear enough at that.

JAS. HARDWIN reports sales of 495 Sheep and Lambs at 10c.@12c. dressed weight for Sheep, and 13c.@14c. for Lambs.

THOS. G. LARKIN reports sales of Sheep and Lambs as follows:

54 at	$306 00	79 at	$351 87
87 at	149 75	80 at	292 00
166 at	395 88	146 at	342 [illegible]

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ℔ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON's, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

With light arrivals prices of Hogs have advanced, and continue in favor of the seller. Stock Hogs are very little inquired for, but prime lots are now in good demand.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,236 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at $7@$7 31. Market rather bare, with an upward tendency in prices. No Stock Hogs in market. The receipts were wholly from Illinois, and consigned by the following parties, viz.:

Norman Felt	98	R. B. Jones	212
A. D. Wallace	556	S. Howard	300

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork-Packers, No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live 7¼ | Dressed 9@9½

DISTILLERY.

Live 6½@6¾ | Dressed 8¼@8¾

Market tending upwards, with light arrivals.

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre Row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn hogs, heavy and prime	7 @7¼	9 @9¼
Corn hogs, light and prime	6¾@7	8¾@9
Still hogs, heavy and prime	6¾@6¾	8¾@8¾
Still hogs, light and prime	6½@6¾	8 @8¾
Stock hogs, nice	6½@7	—

The market is well cleared up, and prices are favoring the seller, as there have been light arrivals for the past week. Good hogs are wanted.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1857.

There was a slight decline in the price of Cattle yesterday, owing perhaps to the fact that the quality of the stock was not so good as the week previous.

BEEF CATTLE—The entire receipts of Beef Cattle amounted to 1,100 head, most of which were from Ohio, Virginia, Illinois, and the western counties of Pennsylvania. The sales amounted to 1,050 at from $10 50 to $11@$11 50@$12 50 ℔ 100 lbs. The highest figure was only realized for the very best quality.

SHEEP—This market was quite active, and 6,000 head were disposed of at from $2 50@$4 25 each for fat sheep, and from $1 75@$3 for stock Sheep, according to quality.

HOGS—The demand for Hogs continues active, the supply scarcely equaling the demand. 1,800 head were sold at SINGER's, at from $9 25@$9 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

COWS AND CALVES—We have no change to note in this market; the sales only amounted to 250 head at from $20@$50 each, according to quality and condition.

Wholesale Produce Market.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 8, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

A few days of warm sunshine has materially changed the aspect of some crops and rapidly brought forward others. New-Jersey has added Ruta Bagas, and Long Island Potatoes to their previous supplies, while the Raspberry season has commenced both in New-Jersey and upon the banks of the Hudson River. The latter now retail at 25c. ℔ pint basket.

Strawberries still linger, but cherries and raspberries are fast supplanting them.

Butter is in good supply, with a light shipping demand and a quiet trade. We note a slight decline in price.

Eggs are not as plenty as last week, but prices remain about the same.

Poultry is dull during the warm weather.

Potatoes—White Mercers, ℔ bbl	3 75	@ 4 00
Potatoes—Northern Mercers, ℔ bbl	3 25	@ 4 00
Potatoes—Reds, ℔ bbl	2 50	@ —
Potatoes—Whites, ℔ bbl	2 50	@ 3 75
Potatoes—Bermudas, new, ℔ bbl	5 00	@ —
Potatoes—Charleston, S.C., new, ℔ bbl	4 00	@ 4 50
Potatoes—Norfolk, Va., ℔ bbl	4 50	@ 4 50
Potatoes—Savannah, Ga., ℔ bbl	4 50	@ 5 00
Potatoes—L. Island, new, ℔ bush	1 50	@ 1 75
Onions—New-Orleans, ℔ bbl	[illegible]	@ —
Onions—New, ℔ doz. bunches	50	@ 75
Onions—Bermuda, ℔ lb	1¾	@ 2
Beets—Charleston, ℔ bbl	4 50	@ 5 00
Beets—℔ 100 bunches	5 00	@ —
Carrots—℔ dozen bunches	3 50	@ 3 75
Strawberries—Conn., ℔ quart box	16	@ 18
Strawberries—Hackensack, 100 bask	3 50	@ 5 00
Raspberries—Jersey, ℔ 100 bask'ts	4 00	@ 5 00
Raspberries—Antwerp, ℔ 100 bask'ts	18 00	@ 20 00
Lettuce—℔ 100	1 00	@ 1 25
Green Peas—Long Island, ℔ basket	75	@ 1 00
Green Peas—Jersey, ℔ bbl	1 50	@ —
Cucumbers—Norfolk, ℔ bbl	3 00	@ 4 00
Tomatoes—Norfolk, ℔ basket	3 00	@ 3 50
Gooseberries—℔ bushel	2 00	@ 2 50
Apples—Norfolk, Va., ℔ bbl	4 50	@ 5 00
Currants—℔ lb	4½	@ 5
Cherries—℔ lb	10	@ 15
Watermelons, West India, ℔ 100	30 00	@ 50 00
Radishes—℔ 100 bunches	75	@ 1 00
Rhubarb—℔ doz	75	@ 1 00
Turnips—N. Jersey, ℔ 100 bunches	3 00	@ 4 00
Turnips—Rutabagas, Jersey, ℔ bbl	2 50	@ 3 00
Squashes—Norfolk, Va., new, ℔ bbl	1 75	@ 2 00
Squashes—Norfolk, striped, ℔ bbl	3 00	@ —
String Beans—Norfolk, Va., ℔ bbl	3 00	@ 3 50
String Beans—Jersey, ℔ bbl	3 50	@ 4 00
Cabbages, new, ℔ 100	6 00	@ 8 00
Parsley—℔ 100	2 00	@ 3 00
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ℔ lb	23	@ —
Butter—State, ℔ lb	20	@ 22
Ohio and other Western States, ℔ lb	16	@ 18
Lard—in bbls	14	@ 14½
Lard—Kegs	14	@ 15
Cheese—New, ℔ lb	9	@ 10½
Eggs—Fresh, State, ℔ doz	16	@ 17
Eggs—Western, ℔ doz	16	@ 17
Fowls—℔ pair	75	@ 1 00
[illegible]	20	@ 21
Chickens—Spring, [illegible]	[illegible]	@ 23
[illegible]	[illegible]	@ 20
Ducks—Spring, ℔ pair	1 25	@ 1 50
Turkeys—℔ lb	15	@ 20
Geese—Spring, each	1 50	@ 1 75
Pigeons—Wild, ℔ doz	1 50	@ 2 25
Pigeon—Squab, ℔ doz	2 00	@ 2 50

Markets....*Carefully reported for N.Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 8, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are rather more freely offered and purchased at $7 75 for Pearls, and $7 81¼@$7 87½ for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs. Saleratus, 7¾c. ℔ lb.

BEESWAX—American Yellow ranges from 31c.@33c. for good to very choice, ℔ lb., with a light supply and fair inquiry.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The supply is ample and, though the demand is tame, holders evince much confidence in the maintenance of prices.

CANDLES—Are quiet, yet generally quoted firm.

COAL—Is in slack request at our quotations: Liverpool Cannel, $10 50; do. Orrel, $8 50. ℔ chaldron; and Anthracite, $7@$6 ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is fair at full rates: Java, 16¼c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 12¾c.@13c.; Jamaica, 12¼c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 12½c.@13¼c.; Rio, 10½c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 12c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@14½c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—Is dull and heavy, as previously represented.

COTTON—The supply is moderate and factors are not eager to sell at prevailing prices,—yet the demand lacks vigor. The stock in first hands, here, is estimated at 43,000 bales, against 45,000 bales same time last year.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12½	12¾
Middling	14½	14½	14½	15
Middling Fair	14¾	15	15¼	15¾
Fair	15¼	15½	15½	16

DRY GOODS—The trade of the week was destitute of vigor and regularity. Operators did not seem inclined to transact business, in view of the recurrence of the great National Anniversary. Stocks in Warehouse increased considerably, but the amount marketed was quite limited. Prices continued for the most part unsettled and nominal. In a few weeks more it is anticipated trade will open animatedly and encouragingly.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, 46c.@48c. ℔ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are in light supply and fair request at $3 87½@$4 25 ℔ cwt. Pickled Cod, $4, ℔ bbl. Mackerel are less abundant and are in moderate demand at $[illegible] for large No. 1 Mess; $12 25 for small do. do.; $12 50@$13 50 for small and medium No. 2 do.; $10 50 for large No. 3 do., and $8 [illegible] for medium do. do. Pickled Salmon, $21@$23 ℔ tierce, and $[illegible] ℔ bbl. Connecticut Shad at $11 50 for No. 1, and $10 50 for No. 2, ℔ hf-bbl. Pickled Herring are plenty and less inquired for at $3 [illegible] ℔ bbl. Smoked Herring are salable and worth 40c.@41c. for scaled, and 24c. for No. 1, ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour exhibits less animation at, however, essentially unaltered rates. Sales have been reported of 6,800 bbls., in lots, chiefly to home dealers, who are the leading purchasers—mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	[illegible]
Straight State	6 50@6 60
Extra State	6 75@6 85
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 40@6 60
Superfine Ohio	6 45@6 65
Fancy Michigan	6 45@6 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 75@8 50
Extra Ohio	6 80@7 50
Fancy Genesee	7 00@7 25
Extra Genesee	7 50@10 00
Extra Missouri	7 70@10 50

Canadian appears unaltered. Sales have been reported of about 400 bbls., in lots, at from $7@$9 for low to very choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern continues heavy and languid. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,200 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 20@$9 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand and is firm, at $4 [illegible] for Fine to Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady at $4@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in pretty good request, but at prices which do not satisfy factors, who claim old rates, assuming that the increased cost of Wines and Brandies in the markets whence they are imported here, counterbalance the late liberal reduction in the duty on foreign spirituous liquors brought into the United States.

FRUIT—The demand is moderate for the leading articles at our quotations: Layer Raisins, $6; Bunch do., $4 [illegible], ℔ whole box; smaller packages proportionate figures; Canton Ginger, $12; Cocoanuts, $[illegible] ℔ 100; Sardines, 54c.@56c. ℔ box; Shelled Almonds, 27c.@29c.; Hard-shell Almonds, 12c.@14c.; Soft-shell Almonds, 17c.@18c.; Leghorn Citron, 26c.; Currants, 12½c.@13c.; Prunes, in fancy jars, 16c.@17c.; Prunes in do., 11½c.; Filberts, 7½c. ℔ lb.; Peanuts, $1 [illegible] ℔ bushel; and Bananas, $[illegible]@$1 50 ℔ bunch. Sales by auction: 1,073 boxes Sicily Lemons, (inferior,) at 55c.@85½c., and 2,735 boxes Sicily Oranges, at $2 50@$3 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is arriving and selling more freely. Prices have declined and still lean in favor of buyers. Sales: 25,400 bushels, including ordinary to fair old Red Western at $1 50@$1 57; new White Southern at $2 04@$2 15, and new Red Southern (from Tennessee) at $2@$2 10, ℔ bushel. The range for all kinds of old is from $1 72½@$1 85 for White, and $1 47@$1 70 for Red, ℔ bushel. Rye is scarce and is in request at $1 15@$1 20, ℔ bushel. Oats are dull and drooping at 64c.@66c. for Western; 66c.@68c. for State; 60c.@64c. for Jersey; 55c.@63½c. for Canadian; and 55c.@60c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Corn is plenty and heavy. Sales 65,500 bushels at 70c.@85c. for unsound; 83c.@85½c. for mixed; 85c.@86c. for yellow, and 88c.@96c. for white, ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are inactive and nominal. White Beans, $2 25; Canadian Peas, $1 08@$1 12 ℔ bushel; Blackeyed Peas, $3 50 ℔ 2 bushels.

HAY—There were 850 bales River bought, at 70c.@80c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is in very slack demand at unchanged prices.

HIDES—Are arriving sparingly, while they are in request at strengthening prices. Prime Buenos Ayres, 31c.@32c.; Rio Grande, 30c.@31c.; Orinoco, 29c.; Dry Maracaibo, 26c.@27c.; Salted Maracaibo, 22½c.@23c.; Porto Cabello, 27c.@28c.; Barcelona, 26c.; St. Domingo and Port au-Platt, 24c.@25c.; Dry Western, 23c.@24c.; Dry Southern, 17½c.@18c.; Green Salted Southern and Western, 10½c.@12c., and City Slaughter, 10c.@12c. ℔ lb. Stock, of all kinds, in first hands, 160,200, against 79,000 same time last year.

HOPS—We heard of sales of 25 bales last year's crop at 9c.@12c. ℔ lb, the latter for very choice.

IRON—Sales transpired of 30 tons of Scotch Pig at $31, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 20@$1 25 ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Foreign Pig is in request, and is worth from $6 [illegible] while Galena Pig is quiet, yet stiffly held, at $7 25 ℔ 100 lbs; Pipe, 6½c.@7c.; Sheet and Bar, 6¾c.@[illegible] ℔ lb.

LEATHER—Sole is increasing in value, with a lively inquiry for Hemlock, and a fair demand for Oak-tanned. Other kinds are unchanged.

LIME—Rockland, 77c. for common, and $1 15 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—Is in fair demand, at steady rates, with a reduced supply available, especially of dressed, which is most needed for home use and for shipment.

MOLASSES—The demand continues limited, at quoted rates. Porto Rico, 60c.@67½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@56c.; Clayed Cuba, 50c.; New-Orleans, in bbls., 70c., ℔ gallon.

NAILS—Cut, 3⅝c.; wrought, 6½c.@8½c. for German, and 7½c. for American; American wrought horse-shoe, 17c. ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine remains scarce, quiet and somewhat nominal, at $3 80@$4 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is still pretty actively sought after, and is worth 48c.@49c. here, ℔ gallon. Tar is inactive and languid, at $1 62½@$2 37½, according to quality, ℔ bbl. Resin is lightly dealt in, yet firm, at $1 95@$1 97½ for Common, ℔ 310 lbs.; $2@$3 for No. 1, and $5@$7 25 for White and Pale, ℔ 280 lbs. Pitch sells slowly and irregularly, at $2@$2 25 ℔ bbl.

OIL CAKE—City thin oblong, in bbls., $[illegible]; Country thin, at $[illegible]@$44 ℔ ton.

OILS—Whale is in demand, while Sperm is neglected at old prices. Red Oil, 63c.@65c. ℔ gallon; Palm, 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb.; Olive, $1 25@$1 30 ℔ gallon, and $3 50@$3 62½ ℔ basket. Linseed is very moderately dealt in, and is heavy, at 78c. ℔ gallon. Lard Oil, $1 15@$1 25 ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, JULY 6.—SPERM remains without change; transactions since our last embrace sales of about 450 bbls. upon private terms. WHALE is in steady demand, and sales to the extent of 3,800 bbls. in parcels, have been made in this market since our last at 72c. ℔ gallon—a portion being ground tier; also we notice a sale of 260 bbls. brown and dark Oil at 65c. In Boston the *Com. Preble's* cargo of about 2,500 bbls. has been sold upon private terms. WHALEBONE—Transactions for the week include sales 50,000 lbs. Ochotsk in parcels—two small sales at 90c.@95c., and the balance at prices not transpired; also 15,000 lbs. Northwest upon private terms, and 70,000 lbs. South Sea and Northwest at 88c.—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork is more inquired for, chiefly by speculators, at firmer prices. Sales 2,500 bbls., in lots, at $23 75 for Mess, here, and deliverable at the option of the seller within the current month, and $19 15@$19 20 for Prime, ℔ barrel. Cut Meats are in demand, and are worth 10¾c.@11c. for Hams, and 9½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive and nominal at 11½c.@13c. ℔ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for, at former prices. The transactions since our last reach about 200 bbls. and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 14c.@14½c. ℔ lb. Beef is depressed and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 150 bbls., at $14@$16 for Country Mess; $16@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do. ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $28@$30 ℔ tc. Beef Hams $22 50@$23 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 16c.@20c. for new Ohio; 18c.@23c. for common to very good State, and 24c.@26c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 6c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Continues in demand at full rates—$4 37½@$5 37½ for ordinary to strictly prime, ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Two cargoes (about 21,000 bushels) of Turk's Island have been reported sold, mostly ahead of arrival, at 25½c. ℔ bushel, showing a slight advance in prices.

SHOT—Drop, 6¾c.; Buck, 7½c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

SPELTER—Plates, 7½c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Are inactive, yet factors claim full prices. Small lots of Cuba have been taken at 9⅝c.@10⅝c.; Porto Rico at 11c., and Havana at 12c.@12¾c. ℔ lb. Refined is in request at steady rates. The latest quotations for Stuarts' varieties were: Double Refined Leaf, 14¾c.; Double Refined Crushed, 14¼c.; Double Refined Ground, 13¾c.; Circle A Crushed, 14¼c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 6,000 lbs. Prime, in lots, at 11¾c. ℔ lb.

TIN—Remains quiet and languid, as previously represented.

TOBACCO—The demand for crude is moderate; prices show no important change. Sales since Thursday: 54 hhds. Kentucky and Marysville at 12c.@21c.; 313 cases Seed Leaf at 13½c.@20c.; 104 bales Yara at 38c.@40c.; with 387 bales Havana, chiefly for export,—12 bales Carmen and 20 bales Havana, Scraps at private bargain. Manufactured Tobacco is inactive, yet firm. Sales during June, 19,035 packages in 1857, against 14,486 packages in 1856. Stock, July 1: 54,632 packages in 1857, against 34,367 in 1856.

WHALEBONE—Continues in lively request at our quotations: Polar, 95c.@$1; Ochotsk, small, 88c.@90c.; N. W. Coast, 87c. South Sea, 80c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—There have been 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison purchased at 28¾c.@[illegible] ℔ gallon.

WOOL—The market displayed very little vigor. The supplies available, both of domestic and foreign, are limited, and factors claim full prices for such. The demand, however, is tame, manufacturers showing most disposition to buy, and even these are not inclined to enter into heavy contracts at present.

ZINC—Sheets, 8¾c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited no further improvement—the engagements having been very moderate at our figures. To Liverpool, Cotton, 2s. 6d.@3s. ℔ bale; Flour, 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 2½d.@3d. ℔ bushel; Beef, 6d.@9d. ℔ tierce; Resin, 4½d.@6d. ℔ bbl; and heavy goods, 7s. 6d.@12s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A ship from Trois Pistoles (River St. Lawrence) to London, £4 5s.; a bark from Miramichi to Bristol Channel, £3 15s; one to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves, $32; and a bark to Cadiz and Malaga and back, on private terms.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENTION of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This Institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Baths, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the Principals.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—SUMMER TERM OF Elm Park Institute, Litchfield, Conn., commences July 9. Location, the healthiest in the Union; instruction, thorough; discipline, strict; accommodations, superior, and terms moderate—four hours by Railroad from New-York. Address Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and C. A. SWIFT, A. B., Principals.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.
Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!!
EVANS & CO.
THE GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE, No. 677 Broadway, (Lafarge Hotel,) opposite Bond-st.

Messrs. EVANS & CO. having added largely to the immense stock of fine Gold Jewelry are now prepared to offer to their patrons greater bargains than can be had elsewhere; magnificent Gold Cluster Pins and Rings, sets of Cameos, elegant painted Florentine Jewelry, Lava and Jet Mosaic, Onyx and Turquoise Ear Drops, Bosom Pins, plain and chased Rings; also, Emerald, Ruby, Pearl, etc., in gold settings, Silver Pencils, with Gold Pens, Gold Pen and Pencil Cases, large double-case Miniature Lockets, Misses' Pins, &c., together with a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, all of which they GIVE AWAY to purchasers of Books.

We are not connected with any other establishment in the City.

The public are hereby warned against the many imitators of our Popular Gift Book Enterprise in this City.

We are the only real originators of the Gift Book Enterprise, and our extensive facilities for buying in large lots warrant us in saying we can afford to sell Books cheaper and give away more valuable presents than any other house in the United States.

If you buy your Books of EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway, you will be sure to receive a valuable Present with each Book, and we will guarantee you satisfaction. [illegible] with any of the small establishments in the City. Be sure you get in the right store. Do not be imposed upon. EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEWS DEALERS, TAKE NOTICE.

We furnish the WEEKLY PAPERS, MAGAZINES, &c., at REDUCED PRICES.

Printed lists of prices furnished gratis to all who want them. ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

WILL PUBLISH TO-DAY:
THE PHYSIOLOGY OF NEW-YORK BOARDING HOUSES.
BY THOMAS BUTLER GUNN.

With Illustrations on wood, designed and drawn by Trumble, "A. L. Ward" and the author, and engraved by J. [illegible]. 12mo, cloth. Price $1.

CONTENTS.

Chap. I.—Introductory, Metropolitan and Anticipatory.
Chap. II.—Of looking out for a boarding-house.
Chap. III.—Of boarding with a private family.
Chap. IV.—The cheap boarding-house—a large class.
Chap. V.—The fashionable boarding-house where you don't get enough to eat.
Chap. VI.—The dirty boarding-house.
Chap. VII.—The hand-to-mouth boarding-house.
Chap. VIII.—The "serious" boarding-house.
Chap. IX.—The theatrical boarding-house.
Chap. X.—The boarding-house where Spiritualism has become predominant.
Chap. XI.—The mean boarding-house.
Chap. XII.—The boarding-house where there are marriageable daughters.
Chap. XIII.—The cheap hotel boarding-house.
Chap. XIV.—The boarding-house where the landlady drinks.
Chap. XV.—The boarding-house whose landlady likes to be in debt.
Chap. XVI.—Of a fighting boarding-house.
Chap. XVII.—The boarding-house where you are expected to make love to the landlady.
Chap. XVIII.—Of another mean boarding-house.
Chap. XIX.—The family hotel on Broadway.
Chap. XX.—The artists' boarding-house.
Chap. XXI.—The vegetarian boarding-house, (and ours).
Chap. XXII.—The medical students' boarding-house.
Chap. XXIII.—The boarding-house frequented by [illegible].
Chap. XXIV.—The boarding-house whose landlady is a Southerner.
Chap. XXV.—The boarding-house where the landlady is from "down East."
Chap. XXVI.—The boarding-house in which Bloomerism predominates.
Chap. XXVII.—The "Pension Française."
Chap. XXVIII.—The German "Gasthaus."
Chap. XXIX.—The Irish immigrant boarding-house, (as it was.)
Chap. XXX.—The Chinese boarding-house.
Chap. XXXI.—The sailors' boarding-house.
Chap. XXXII.—The boarding-house which gives satisfaction to everybody.
Chap. XXXIII.—Of different sorts of boarders.
Chap. XXXIV.—Retrospective and Valedictory.

Published by MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st.

EVERY AMERICAN is interested in the RESULT OF THE GREAT RACES so soon to come off in England, IN WHICH THE AMERICAN HORSES are entered. To be kept well posted, it is quite necessary to read PORTER'S SPIRIT, in which all the details are given weekly. THE STATE OF THE ODDS, &c., &c. The Great East Indian tale of HUNTING A RAJAH, (Illustrated,) is very interesting. READ IT. THE ROUNDS OF THE GREAT FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP are given, together with GOOD STORIES, SKETCHES, RACING ALL OVER THE WORLD, ON LAND AND WATER, AGRICULTURE, &c., &c., &c. Get a copy this week, by all means. For sale everywhere. PRICE, SIX CENTS.

THE GREAT RIOTS IN NEW-YORK Are faithfully Illustrated in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. READY THIS DAY.
Portrait of a "Bowery Boy."
Portrait of a "Dead Rabbit."
View of the Battle between the Bowery Boys and Dead Rabbits.
View from the Dead Rabbit Barricade in Bayard-st.
Throwing Brick bats on the Police from the Windows.
Shooting down an Irishman, and numerous beautiful Engravings.
Only 6 cents, at all news dépôts.

NEW LAW BOOK.
BROWNE ON THE STATUTE OF FRAUDS.

A Treatise on the construction of the Statute of Frauds as in force in England and the United States; with an Appendix containing the existing English and American Statutes. By CAUSTEN BROWNE, Esq. of the Boston Bar. [illegible]

This book aims to present a full view of the law, as held by the English and American Courts, upon the construction of the Statute 29 Car. II, Cap. 3, with the modifications under which it has been adopted in the different States of the Union. Comprising the latest rulings in both Countries, with an Appendix, giving an analytical view of the English and American enactments, with their successive alterations. Just published by LITTLE, BROWN & CO., No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.

THE GREAT RIOTS IN NEW-YORK Are faithfully Illustrated in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. READY THIS DAY.
Portrait of a "Bowery Boy."
Portrait of a "Dead Rabbit."
View of the Battle between the Bowery Boys and Dead Rabbits.
View from the Dead Rabbit Barricade in Bayard-st.
Throwing Brick bats on the Police from the Windows.
Shooting down an Irishman, and numerous beautiful Engravings.
Only 6 cents, at all news dépôts.

33,000 OF THE MAGISTRATE, ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL OF CRIMES! Weekly, at $2 per annum; $1 for six months. All the great crimes fully reported. Out for July 11. ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents.

WALL-STREET WAKENED. DYE'S WALL-STREET BROKER, gives this week with Ned Buntline's 70 years of life and doings in Wall-st. Terms only $1 per year. General agents, ROSS & TOUSEY, or address by mail JOHN S. DYE.

THE NEW-YORK ENGINEER, MACHINISTS AND IRON-FOUNDERS' JOURNAL for July, is now ready. JOHN HILLYER, No. 2 Spruce-st., New-York. ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A RICH PIANO AT A BARGAIN.—ONE OF J. & C. Fischer's 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes, for sale: magnificently finished, rich mother-of-pearl work, octagon round corners; cost, $500; made to order; superb tone, only two months old: a truly elegant piano. Must be seen to be appreciated. Fully warranted by the makers. Price, $340. Apply at the furniture packing establishment in 6th-av., 3 doors from 40th-st., next door to the Tremont Hotel. Will be made an object to a cash buyer. Has packing-box for shipping. Apply from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS.—The undersigned is sole agent in New-York for the sale of these elegant parlor and Church instruments, so highly recommended by Thalberg and W. Mason. MASON & HAMLIN'S MELODEONS, from $60 to $150. MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS, with six and eight stops, one and two banks of keys, with and without pedal bass, from $200 to $400. Descriptive [illegible] sent to any address. S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First Premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York, and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received; making five first-class medals within the last 18 months. No. 88 Walker-st.

SELF-PLAYING PIANO MECHANIQUE.—On which any one can play without a master or any knowledge of music, now on exhibition and for sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, No. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner 8th-st. and 4th-av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART, and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.)

A RARE CHANCE.—A SPLENDID ROSEWOOD 7-octave piano-forte, solid rosewood mouldings on top, and gothic corners, rich and powerful tone, and delicate touch; cost $325; has been used carefully; will be sold for $210; made by the celebrated makers of this City, Lighte & Newton. Apply at No. 168 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent [illegible]

MELODEONS FOR [illegible] Agent.

PIANOS.—[illegible] attention of purchasers to the [illegible] Pianos, approved pianos, of every style, unrivaled in beauty of tone or finish, wholesale and retail. Manufactory and warerooms, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway. Pianos in exchange. Pianos to rent.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

SPLENDID GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTE, brilliant full tone, and made by one of the best makers, warranted; cost $475; been used 6 months; will be sold for $225. Can be seen at No. 141 6th-av.

EXCURSIONS.

PIC-NIC.—THE ANNUAL PIC-NIC OF THE Sunday School of the "Church of the [illegible]," (postponed from Thursday, July 2,) will take place on FRIDAY, July 10, at Morris Grove, Long Island. The cars will leave Smith-street at [illegible], and Bedford Station at 10 o'clock, A. M. Tickets for adults, 50 cents; children, 25 cents, which may be procured of the teachers, and on board the cars on the morning of the excursion.

THE GENTLEMAN WHO TOOK AWAY from No. 168 Elizabeth-st., a wagon, [illegible], is requested to call immediately and make everything straight, or the rockaway will be sold to pay expenses.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The obsequies in honor of Hon. WILLIAM LEARNED MARCY, at Albany, yesterday, were grand and imposing. The procession took one hour in passing a given point, and was, altogether, the largest ever witnessed in the city. Among the distinguished persons present were Ex-Presidents VAN BUREN and PIERCE, Governor KING, Ex-Governors HUNT, FISH, SEWARD and BOUCK; Hon. PRESTON KING, Hon. N. P. BANKS, Senator BEEKMAN, and others. A full description of the ceremonies is furnished by our Special Reporter.

The several Executive Departments of the Government, at Washington, were closed yesterday, as a testimony of respect to the memory of Hon. WM. L. MARCY.

Hon. EMERY D. POTTER has been commissioned Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, in place of Judge DRUMMOND, who has resigned.

A terrible fire broke out in New-Orleans, yesterday, which destroyed eleven stores on the Levee. The loss is put down at $325,000, but is stated to be mostly insured.

It is reported that a large French steam frigate has been totally lost on Point Rich, N. F.

Yesterday, Judge PEABODY decided the Street Commissioner's case, by declaring Mr. CONOVER entitled to the books, papers, &c., of the office. His Honor rendered quite a lengthy opinion, in which he declines to pass upon the title to the office, as that must be determined by a *quo warranto*. He therefore rests his decision on the ground that Mr. CONOVER, having had actual possession, was the officer *de facto*—was, until ejected by due process of law, vested with all the rights incident to possession, and with color of title. As he had not been dispossessed nor had voluntarily left it, he was still in; and for this purpose entitled to possession of the books and papers of the office. The injunction issued by Judge ROOSEVELT preventing Mr. CONOVER from taking the office is still pending. The argument was continued yesterday by the Corporation Counsellor, and should the injunction be rendered perpetual, which would be deciding that Mr. CONOVER was not legally appointed, the case will be taken up, and our citizens will have the gratification of waiting a few months longer for a Street Commissioner.

The Board of Aldermen did not, as was anticipated, pass upon the transfer of the Police Station-houses to the Metropolitan Commissioners. The Committee would not report, but promised to do so this evening. The Comptroller sent in a communication, informing the Board that he was the legal custodian of City property, and that he thought the Station-houses and other police apparatus should be handed over to the new Commissioners immediately. The communication was not read. A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, asking that the Station-houses in the lower part of the City should be appropriated for the use of the Fire Department. The communication was referred to the Police Committee. The resolution appropriating $2,500 to pay the expenses of a messenger in going to London to invite those having control of the *Great Eastern*, to make this her first port of destination, was passed, after some opposition.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, by a vote of 14 to 4, the Police stations, with their complete apparatus, were given up to the Metropolitan Commission, Councilman JONES and the President very gracefully signifying their adhesion to the law, and their wish to avoid any factious opposition that might be detrimental to the public interest.

The Police Commissioners were in session nearly the whole of yesterday. They made fourteen appointments for the Nineteenth Precinct, and examined a great many applications. The Committee reported favorably upon a number of applications from nearly all the Wards. Another batch will be appointed to-day. A letter from Alderman WILSON to the Board was submitted. The Alderman exhorts, in lofty prose, that the members of the old police be taken into the new Department. The Board have not appointed a man to answer the Alderman.

The ex-policemen were greatly elated yesterday, by the statement that Comptroller FLAGG had consented to pay them in full up to the time of their disbandment.

The proceedings in the Court of General Sessions yesterday were unusually interesting. The man GREEN alias SCATCHARD, charged with an attempt to obtain the release of CHARLES B. HUNTINGDON, the noted forger, from prison, by means of a forged order from Governor KING, and a forged bench warrant, to be executed by a counterfeit policeman, was placed at the bar and after a long and impartial trial, convicted. As he was indictable only for the attempt, or proposition to effect such release, by the aforesaid means, he can only be punished for a misdemeanor. Judge RUSSELL suspended sentence until Saturday, that he might give the matter due consideration. An Englishman, named COOK, was convicted of an attempt to steal a valuable diamond ring from the store of Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., Broadway, and was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Two burglars broke into the dry goods store at No. 13 Park-place, yesterday morning. They were surprised in their operations, whereupon they suddenly fled, leaving their implements behind. They were pursued and one of them, who gave his name as JOHN HARWOOD, was captured and committed for trial.

A boy, 8½ years of age, has been on exhibition in this City for some weeks—part of the time in Chatham-street. The little fellow was covered with hair, and had a whisker "as strong, long and luxuriant"—as the show-bills said—"as a man of thirty." He drank enormous quantities of water, and touched but little solid food. He died yesterday, rather suddenly, at No. 139 Lewis street. An inquest was held upon the body, and, among other evidence taken, was that of Dr. P. O. HANLON, who assisted in the examination. "Deceased measured," said Dr. HANLON, "33 inches round the abdomen, 27 inches around the chest, around the head 21 inches. He was 36 inches high, 16 inches around the thigh, and weighed about 97 pounds. It is stated that he would drink four gallons of water in 24 hours. His body was covered with black hair, being more profuse around the shoulders." The following verdict was rendered by the Jury: "That the said ARNOLD MOCKBRITZ came to his death by congestion of the brain, from distension of the stomach." Deceased was aged 8½ years, and born in Prussia.

A violent assault was made on Dr. KIRSCHERF a few nights ago. The Doctor was called at midnight by a person who stated that he wanted the Doctor to attend a sick man, and while proceeding with the person to visit the alleged sick man the Doctor was feloniously assaulted, knocked down and beaten in an outrageous manner, and robbed of his silver snuff-box, money and other articles. The assailants escaped, leaving the Doctor senseless on the sidewalk. Tuesday night the officers in search obtained information that led them to believe that one PATRICK HOLLAND, a Canadian by birth, was one of the perpetrators. They arrested HOLLAND and conveyed him to the Tenth Precinct Station House.

The trial of JAMES C. HOLMES took place yesterday at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, before Justice DE FOREST. HOLMES is charged with refusing to assist the Metropolitan Policemen in their recent arrest of RAGAN for a breach of the Quarantine laws. Since the conviction of RAGAN upon the charge preferred against him, and more particularly since the new Police law has been declared constitutional, HOLMES and his friends have felt somewhat ticklish as to the result of the present trial. A large number of witnesses were examined yesterday, and the opposing counsel summed up. The Justice announced that he would give his decision next Friday.

An inquest was held at the New-York Hospital, yesterday, by Coroner CONNERY, upon the body of JOHN LOHR, a native of Germany, 26 years of age, who came to his death from a compound fracture of the leg, received last Monday week, by accidentally falling between two freight cars on the Erie Railroad, near Pierpoint, Rockland County. Deceased was employed as a brakeman on the railroad. Verdict: "Death from compound fracture of the leg."

A summons and libel were filed with the Clerk of the United States District Court against the *Panchita*. The Clerk issued an attachment, under which she is held by the U. S. Marshal's officers. Mr. WEEKS puts in his claim as one of the owners of the vessel. We give a full statement of the seizure, from the British officer who brought her into port. The stories of the captured bark's mate and men are also set down at length in our columns this morning.

The British cruiser *Prometheus* seized in May last, off the coast of Africa, an American vessel bearing the name of *Adams Grey*, on suspicion of her being a slaver. The vessel carried Spanish colors, but her build and the character of her crew showed clearly that she came from an American port.

Another riot took place last night in the Eleventh Ward, between a party of rowdies belonging in the ward, known as "The Blues," and a party from the Seventeenth Ward, known as "The Forty Thieves." The police made two arrests, and finally quieted the disturbance by the use of their revolvers.

At 9¾ o'clock last night a fire broke out in COLYER's stables, corner of Myrtle and Franklin avenues, which were entirely consumed, together with a small house adjoining, also owned and occupied by Mr. COLYER. Loss $2,500.

Officer FROST, of the 1st Precinct, Brooklyn, last evening arrested a person, who gave his name as JOHN BURK, in the act of picking a gentleman's pocket on the Long Island train, while returning from the race at Union Course.

JAMES KEENAN was arrested last evening on a charge of being concerned in the affray in Brooklyn which resulted in the death of MEHADY. The MCCARTHYS, who were also stabbed, say KEENAN with JOHN BURNS were the sole promoters of the fight.

The live stock market opened yesterday with a moderate demand, at last week's prices, for Beeves—but as soon as it became known the supply was less extensive than on the previous market day, sellers advanced their claims, a livelier inquiry sprang up, and a partial improvement of one cent per pound, was realized. The general average rise, however, was only about ¼@½c. ℔ lb. Owing to the fact that cattle held over from last week, were added to the number offered for sale yesterday, the available supply exceeded the reported receipts at the principal markets during the week. Sheep and lambs—especially the latter—were plenty and heavy, prices leaning in favor of buyers. Veal calves were in slack request, and the tendency of the market was downwards.

Removal of Steamboat Landings.

A full account of the proceedings of the Committee to inquire into the expediency of compelling a change in the locality of the landing of the Sound steamers, from the lower piers of the North River to the remotest eastern extremity of the island, has not yet appeared, nor can its publication be yet expected. Enough has, however, transpired from witnesses who have been examined to show the partial tendencies of the Chairman and of his associates, and that every effort will be made to secure a report in direct violation of the rights of individuals and adversely to the wishes of nine out of ten of our business men. It is, of course, impossible that the resolutions which such a report may suggest should be adopted, and its result will simply be that those who may be concerned in it will expose themselves to the odium and reprobation which their conduct deserves.

There is not a single reason which has been urged by the Grand-street conspirators, in favor of a change from the vicinity of the Battery, which is not cogent in behalf of the steamboats remaining where they are. The only good that could possibly accrue from forcing things out of their natural channel, would be to the holders of property, piers, and long leases in the eastern part of the town. To them the pecuniary benefit would be incalculable; and it may become a duty to inquire hereafter, to what extent members of the Committee of the Board of Aldermen and their friends are personally interested in the present issue. Four-fifths of the passengers who now land at the lower wharves of the City would experience serious inconvenience if compelled to arrive in a distant part of the town. Remote from hotels, from the business portion of the City, from all of the Western and Southern railroad depôts, the item of taxation for three miles of transport, would be nearly as great for each individual as that of a passage from New-York to Massachusetts, without reference to the immense loss there would be of time, and the impossibility of regular connection with other lines of travel. Under the present arrangement, there is little delay and no unnecessary expense or annoyance. Those who land at the piers near the Battery, no matter what their destination may be, may *all* be accommodated, and no discontent is felt, either on the score of distance or loss of time. It is about equally far from the foot of Grand-street to Broadway, and from the Battery to Grand-street; but, in the latter direction, cars and omnibuses run continually, and it is on the line through Broadway that the hotels to which travelers resort, are nearly all situated.

Broadway and the avenues running north and south through the island, are already overcrowded. What would be the consequence, if to the jam of carriages and vehicles which now render progress difficult, the interminable line of carts were added, which would be required to transport freight from Grand-street to the commercial part of the City? Two thirds of the freight which arrives in New-York by the steamboats *is destined for reshipment near the Battery*, and nineteen-twentieths of it belongs down town; yet Mr. STEERS and his associates demand that goods from the East shall no longer be landed where they can be at once stored or reshipped at little expense, but that a charge of cartage shall be added for a distance of over two miles, which would transfer freightage to land routes, and thus ruin many of the steamboat lines. They ask that Broadway and Chatham-street may be rendered impracticable as thoroughfares and nuisances for their legitimate occupants.

The most formidable clap-trap with which the Grand-street associates have amused the public is in relation to supposed liability of accident from steamboats to smaller craft in the North and East Rivers. About this much ado has been made, because it appeals directly to the sensibilities. And, if such danger really existed, and could be avoided by removal, it would doubtless be right to sacrifice the requirements of trade and the convenience of passengers as of minor consideration to the preservation of life. But it has been proved before the Committee, that no accident from collision with the Sound steamboats, attended with loss of life, has occurred below Grand-street for over fifteen years! The precautions taken have been so excellent, and the care of Captains and pilots so uniform, that, notwithstanding the occasional concourse of larger numbers of vessels in the rivers and bay, not one fatal accident has happened since about the year 1840. Alderman STEERS was somewhat alarmed for his cause when this fact became clearly established, and sought to overthrow it by adducing an instance within his own knowledge of persons being drowned within the time mentioned. It turned out, however, that the casualty alleged was *near or beyond Hell-Gate*, and his proof and theory both fell to the ground. The hours for the departure of steamboats are well known; the precautions used are as nearly infallible as they can be made; and, as a consequence, collisions do not occur even during the densest fogs.

Occupation of piers so much in request as those at the lower end of the City, ought, all things equal, to be given to those vessels which contribute most to the interests of commerce. From such a practical point of view alone, it would belong to the steamboat lines. But added to this is *the superior right* which they possess by lease, legally obtained and held, over all other claimants. It is a matter of doubt whether the Corporation could oust them from their present locality, even if the law desired by Messrs. STEERS & Co. were passed. The projected change is absurd and iniquitous, intrinsically and extrinsically. It is as dangerous in theory as it would be ruinous in practice, and a violation of the rights of property holders, against which every good citizen will protest.

An Old Subject Revived.

The recent debate in the British Parliament in relation to the bombardment of Greytown has awakened a fresh interest in that almost-forgotten event. The Walker expedition, and its results, have almost excluded Central America from consideration, except as connected with our fillibustering countrymen. That adventure is at an end, or at rest, for the present, and there is again space in the public mind for Greytown.

With every natural advantage for a prosperous career, that place has been the sport of constant misfortune; and for sins not her own, as will appear when the facts of her case are properly before the public, in due course of the judicial proceedings at Washington, instituted by the sufferers, now pending and in progress. We have had the full story of the Government, interested as it was in making the best show possible for itself, but not that of the other side. Some testimony has already been taken for the claimants. Also, a Commissioner was empowered months since at Greytown to collect testimony there, but his proceedings have been delayed through the same cause which has kept all Central America so long in trouble and dire confusion.

We have heard however, of late, not a little of the bombardment of Greytown diplomatically. France and Great Britain were prominent in seeking redress for their citizens for losses growing out of that event; other Governments also have exchanged communications, of an earnest character, with our State Department on the subject, during the past twelvemonth. In fact, nearly every commercial nation suffered more or less. The extent and amount of loss, by the destruction of the place, have not been appreciated.

Within the last few days, one of our City contemporaries, in commenting upon the speeches in Parliament, alluded to San Juan del Norte as, when destroyed, a miserable collection of huts. This is far from the truth. It was then, or but a few months previous, before it was seriously interfered with, a thriving place and opulent for its size. There were numerous buildings there, and other improvements, of value, erected for the purposes of general trade and as places of storage for merchandise *in transitu*.

Greytown is the Atlantic port of Central America, as well as one of the termini of the transit route. For months before the bombardment the political volcano was in a state of eruption, unusually severe even for that region. In consequence, large consignments of merchandise from Europe, on the way to the interior, had been arrested, and were then in warehouse at Greytown awaiting a less troubled time. The aggregate of goods so stored, apart *from other property of the place, was large.* This was all destroyed. The resident merchants, and numerous mercantile houses abroad, suffered heavily thereby, some of them to amounts not less than thirty or forty thousand dollars.

A Mr. DE BARRUEL, styling himself "*Délégué de la population Française de Greytown,*" went to France in 1856 to interest the Emperor for himself and constituents, and not without success. By means of the journals of Paris and other cities, and the interest made at his instance by their Chambers of Commerce, M. DE BARRUEL obtained the ear of the Government. Through Count SARTIGES it addressed Mr. MARCY, who answered some months since in a paper, said to be one of that statesman's ablest diplomatic notes, but it has not yet been published.

The British sufferers also made urgent appeals at Downing-street, which were not neglected. They were made the subject of remonstrances, addressed to General CASS as well as to his predecessor in office. The former, it recently appears, formally answered Lord NAPIER, but in what terms we know not.

As a matter of course, both Secretaries, Mr. MARCY and Gen. CASS, sought, each in his own way, to excuse the Administration of President PIERCE. The public would like to have, *in extenso*, their correspondence with the Ministers of France and England, and may obtain it after December next when drawn out by Congress from the seclusion of the State Department; but not probably till then, as that Department is peculiarly retentive on this topic of Greytown. During the session before last, certain parties of this City, desirous to reach the Court of Claims through Congress, by a special reference from the Senate or House, deemed essential in cases not of contract to confer jurisdiction, made application to the Executive, as well as at the State Department, that their papers, filed with the Department at the suggestion of Secretary MARCY, should be transmitted to Congress, but without the slightest attention being paid to their requests, although the documents had been received from the claimants by Mr. MARCY, expressly for transmission to Congress.

It would appear from the remarks of Lord PALMERSTON, that the law-officers of the crown have given an opinion adverse to the validity of claims by British subjects upon this Government, for their losses arising out of the destruction of Greytown; but that opinion was rendered, it will be seen, on principles of public law, and with reference to the prosecution of such claims through channels exclusively diplomatic. There is no law, or usage, to prevent foreign claimants, in the present case, from memorializing Congress directly. The House, at least, will receive any respectful application of the sort from them, even in their character as foreigners, and act upon it, probably by a reference to the Court of Claims. Sundry alien claimants are already in Court on such a reference. Their cases will receive from that tribunal the same full and impartial consideration, on the merits, as those of our own citizens, and will be decided upon the law, not exclusively international, applicable to the subject.

Secretary MARCY, himself, narrowed the controversy to a single proposition—in its terms very clear and easy of comprehension, and thus reduced within moderate limits the labor requisite in making a proper disposition of the subject. We have not, indeed, his answer to the French Minister, but the public are already in possession of a document from his official pen, full of meaning pertinent to the question of the Greytown losses, and which evidently had some indirect reference to the bombardment.

In the instructions to Minister WHEELER from the department of State, under date of Nov. 8, 1855, occurs this passage:

"Should the officers of the National armed ships, sent to the coast of Nicaragua, confer with you as to acts proper for them to do in any emergency, you will be careful in the advice you give them. Acts of war cannot be committed without the authority of Congress. Repelling threatened outrage upon our citizens, or shielding their property from unjust seizure, or protecting their persons, are not acts of war. They are exertions of power not inconsistent with the relations of peace."

These words of Secretary MARCY are entitled to the greatest weight. He *was* a distinguished jurist as well as a clear-headed statesman. Was, then, the bombardment of Greytown an "*act of war*" or not? This is the issue. It presents a question of fact, to be decided only upon impartial testimony, taken in due form, and under some sanction to command full confidence. It is *sub judice*, and there we leave it for the present.

The Anglo-Indian Revolt.

The centennial anniversary of the "decisive battle" of Plassy, which first gave England a hold upon India, was celebrated last month by laying the foundation of a monument to the great CLIVE in his native town, and by leading articles in all the British journals, exulting over the greatness and permanency of the British Empire in India, and the complete subjugation of the whole Mogul Empire to British rule. But hardly a day had elapsed before the lightning speed of the telegraph brought intelligence that the native troops had revolted in Delhi, and put all the Europeans in that city to death. The mutiny of the Sepoys, to which we alluded last week, can only be considered as the prelude to a firmer establishment of the British rule in India. The disaffected soldiery, aping their predecessors who served the Mahommedan lords of India before CLIVE and his gallant "Thirty-ninth" scattered the cloud of a thousand years on the plains of Plassy, have gathered themselves together within the walls of Delhi, and raising the miserable successor of the Mogul Emperors in their arms, have proclaimed his restoration to the throne of Aurungzebe. The brief triumph of these deluded men has been marked by the most sanguinary atrocities. The European population of the imperial city has been put to the sword. The treasuries, public and private, of the Government and of the commercial houses, have been plundered. In a word, these wretched Sepoys have acted over again, in the middle of the Nineteenth Century, scenes which made the life of Hindostan a pitiful and horrible drama throughout all the centuries which intervened between the dream of the Macedonian, on the banks of the Indus, and the achievements of the Briton on the plains of the Ganges.

This outbreak of the caste spirit which the East India Company has chosen to foster, instead of abating, in the ranks of its native army, will be speedily put down with the strong hand. *In all probability the temporary insanity* which seems to have possessed the delinquent regiments, will not spread very far through the body of the Indian forces, which, as a whole, are too well officered, well disciplined, and well treated, and much too loyal to the banners under which they have achieved an honorable distinction, to be carried away into such excesses, or bewildered by such delusions. In fact, it appears that native troops, in the service of native princes, have already been put at the disposal of the British authorities for the punishment of the mutineers at Delhi, and, if the Supreme Government shall display only ordinary discretion and decision, the mischief will be crushed where it lies, and come to a local end without extending itself in any direction.

For it must be understood that the unmilitary population of India, as a mass, is firmly attached to the British sway. Uneducated and intellectually incompetent as are the multitudes of the Hindoo people, they are still sufficiently sagacious to understand the vast difference between the tax-gatherers of the native Rajah and the tax-gatherers of the English Company. The provinces subjected to the English rule, have learned by slow degrees to believe in the possibility of good faith between the Governor and the governed; they have gradually got at the notion that a regular impost, regularly laid and regularly collected, may really be a finality under the dominion of England, and they are decidedly indisposed, as we may well imagine, to surrender this cheerful belief, and this comfortable notion, for a return to those old days of Hindoo or Mohammedan despotism, in which taxes descended upon them with all the violence but none of the regularity of the Coromandel rainstorm, and no season was sacred from the visit of the torturer with the thumb-screw in the one hand and the purse in the other. A serious rising of the Hindoostanee population, or even of the more intelligent and disaffected Mohammedan population of the British provinces in India, is hardly a possible contingency of Indian affairs. To anticipate such a rising in behalf of that melancholy figment of a potentate, the "permitted" Great Mogul, is simply absurd.

But there is one aspect in which this affair of the Delhi mutineers assumes an importance which makes it worthy of our attention. It has occurred at the very moment when the English public is beginning to take into serious consideration the question of the cotton supply of the world, with a particular reference to the capabilities of India for the production of that staple. The whole current of authentic evidence on the subject tends to show that the resources of cotton-growing India are amply adequate to the whole demand of the British market. It tends to show that within four hundred miles of the Western coast of India tracts of the finest cotton land exist, and a population of cotton-growers, actual or potential, fully equal to the development of the fertility of these tracts is to be found, which might have been put into communication with the English consumer long ago, had not the East India Company thrown all manner of obstacles in the way of so desirable a consummation. During the brief but beneficent administration of Indian affairs by the Marquis of DALHOUSIE, who exhibited more statesmanlike qualities in the discharge of his trust than any ruler whom England has sent to the East since the days of Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK, it was fully demonstrated that nothing but a complete system of irrigation was lacking to perfect the connection of the Indian Empire with the metropolis, by bringing out the immense undeveloped agricultural capacity of the Peninsular Continent. The Railway system inaugurated by the same wise Viceroy can be so far pushed forward, if judiciously managed, in the course of a very few years, as to bring all the cotton country of India sufficiently near the seaboard to *compel* the direction of capital from England upon a field so splendidly remunerative.

These facts will now be brought home to the perceptions of the British public with tenfold force by the friends of India, and the parties interested in the Cotton question, and the opportunity of a revolt which reflects quite as much disgrace upon the East India Company and its system as upon the officers of the troops involved, will be improved to the clearer exposition of the gross stupidity and culpable neglect exhibited by the Company in regard to the agricultural interests of the Empire.

Urged by all these appeals, we may expect to see the public feeling of England pronounced very decisively against the machinery by which Leadenhall-street has continued to retard the advance and to cumber the growth of Indian prosperity. And, interested as we are more nearly than any other people in the Cotton question as it now stands, it is impossible that we should look without the most lively concern upon events which may very well be the heralds of a complete revolution in the Indian Administration, and so of a consequent revolution in the commerce of the world. Our Southern friends in particular, who persist in their violation of all the laws of social and political economy, under a blind persuasion that their control of the Cotton trade is a permanent monopoly of power in their hands, may possibly find that the fanatical objections of a few hundred of Hindoo soldiery to the use of a particular kind of grease in their cartridges may have the most vital bearing upon the existence of that peculiar Institution which is bound to the Union, as well as to the hearts of the South, by cords of Cotton only.

A Special Ambassador to London.

The resolution which was offered in the Board of Aldermen on Monday night, authorizing the Mayor to send a Special Ambassador to London, at an outlay of $2,500, to induce the agent of the *Great Eastern* to send that naval monster to this port, was last night passed, and will doubtless be concurred in by the Board of Councilmen. The object is a laudable one, but the appropriation is extravagantly large. The cost of going to London and returning, would not exceed $250, allowing thirty days to the Ambassador to see the agent of the ship, and putting his expenses at ten dollars a day, would be $300 more; then estimating his services at ten dollars a day for sixty days' absence, would be $600 more, making in all $1,150. This is a very liberal allowance, and there are plenty of first-rate men for the mission would be very glad to undertake it for half the sum. However, a great city like New-York, which expends eight millions of dollars a year, and which has to call out a regiment of soldiers *to serve a writ upon the Mayor, cannot be expected* to do anything on a small scale. Besides, some regard must be paid to the magnitude of the ship the honor of whose presence we are going to solicit, and anything short of $2,500 as the pay of our representative who is to be sent on such a mission, might be considered as an insult to the *Great Eastern* proprietors. It is true that a letter sent from our Mayor, or from the President of the Chamber of Commerce, or from any respectable merchant, stating the facts in relation to the facilities for the landing of the *Great Eastern* at our port, would have just as much effect as an Ambassador from the city; but Virginia having sent out an Ex-Secretary of the Navy to represent the superior advantages of Norfolk, and Portland having made special efforts to secure the leviathan, it is proper that New-York should not neglect any means to secure whatever honors or advantages may result from a visit of the great ship. It is understood that Mr. GEORGE WILKES is to be the fortunate man whom the Mayor will send on this important mission; but there will be no difficulty in finding candidates who are willing to represent the metropolis of the New World on this occasion. Let who will go, we have hardly a doubt that he will be successful in his mission, for, as we have before shown, the *Great Eastern* can come into our port as safely as into any other between Halifax and Pensacola. But, whether the *Great Eastern* shall come here or not, it is all important that the impression should be removed that the only entrance to New-York is by way of Sandy Hook. We have built very formidable fortifications at Throg's Neck, to prevent the passage up the East River of hostile men-of-war, which would have been an absurd waste of money if there had not been sufficient depth of water to float them. We have been so long in the habit of regarding the Narrows as the only outlet to the Ocean. The struggle for the *Great Eastern* will dispel a most injurious delusion respecting the capacities of our port.

ANOTHER DEFEAT OF MAYOR WOOD.—The decision of Judge PEABODY yesterday, in the case of the Street Commissioner, is another check to the Mayor, who is peculiarly unfortunate in our Courts, except when he comes before Judge RUSSELL. Judge PEABODY's decision does not affect the question of the right of appointment, as between the Governor and the Mayor, in relation to the Street Commissioner; but he decides that Mr. CONOVER being the first in possession of the office, by virtue of the Governor's appointment, he has, therefore, the better right of the two claimants to the possession of the books and papers. The decision in respect to Judge ROOSEVELT's injunction has yet to be made; and, on that will hang, for a while, the question as to who is the legal incumbent of the office. There seems to be a pretty fair chance of the whole Street Department being in a condition of suspended animation for a few months. A dreary prospect for Mr. DEVLIN and the Mayor's friends.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The revival of "Sonnambula" last night was a great success. The house was excellent, and the performance uniformly spirited—which is saying a great deal for "Sonnambula," defective as it is almost sure to be in some respect. Last night, however, the chorus did not falter; Madame LA GRANGE was a superb Amina, and Sig. BRIGNOLI a decided lover. The conductor, Sig. TORIANI, is also deserving of regard for the training of his orchestra. We are glad to see that Madame LA GRANGE's season meets due encouragement. It will close in two nights more. On Friday, "Trovatore" will be given, Miss PHILLIPPS appearing.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of the American-European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from June 16 to June 21, 1857:

Jas. W. Seymour, M. Liman, John McClintock and family, L. H. Pignolet, D. Pike, J. P. Francis, R. Barker, E. H. Gibbs, H. Bahad and lady, James Gray, A. P. Edwards, E. G. P. Wilkins, A. Waller, J. T. Brown, Thos. N. Dale, C. Lambert, E. Elliot, Jr., W. Habersham, C. H. Mitchell, A. White, C. H. Van Bethuysen, W. J. White, Benj. Tomes, M. Martineau, V. de Balsaubin, W. V. Brady and family, New-York; E. T. Putnam, Mrs. Wm. F. Havemeyer, H. C. Havemeyer, B. Suiso, C. Clark, John Wolfe, J. S. Reid, W. T. Dahwing, Pennsylvania; S. D. Merritt, S. Manton and family, Rhode Island; Miss J. Manton, J. Kitelric, Louisiana; R. H. Allen, T. S. Dunn, Virginia; B. McIlvaine and lady, Dr. J. Williams, Tennessee; A. J. Crews, Alabama; J. H. Easter, M. F., Beaverton, Maryland.

Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR is about to be married to Miss MARIE HANSEN, a daughter of the eminent German astronomer of that name. The wedding will take place at Gotha, the residence of the bride's family, in the Autumn, after Mr. TAYLOR's return from the North Cape. The happy couple will spend the next Winter at Moscow. This event will not prevent the execution of Mr. TAYLOR's plan of an exploration of Central Asia previous to his return to this country.

Amongst the passengers who sailed in the *Persia* yesterday for Europe were Hon. JOHN ROSS, of Canada; C. C. N. SAMPSON, Esq., of London, and CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., of this City, all prominently connected with the New-York and London (Atlantic) Telegraph Company. They expect to arrive in London a few days prior to the sailing of the steamers *Agamemnon* and *Niagara*.

No Advance Wages to Seamen—How it is Like to Work, &c.

Since the 1st of July, when the new arrangement among ship-owners and agents respecting advance wages to seamen was to go into effect, no crews have been shipped on vessels bound to Liverpool or other ports contemplated by the rule. The ship *Herald of the Morning* sailed for California on Monday with a full crew, who had received only one month's advance pay, ($25,) which is the first case of the kind occurring within the last five or six years, two months' pay being the usual advance.

We cannot learn that the shipping-masters have yet secured crews or parts of crews since the 1st inst., but as several ships will soon sail for foreign ports, a week or two will determine what difficulties are to be encountered. One thing is noticeable at present, that the offices of the leading shipping-masters are nearly deserted by sailors desiring to ship, a circumstance attributed to the influence of landlords.

The number of shipping-agencies in the City is about 30, of which only 12 are said to be legitimate—that is, the remainder are charged with palming off worthless seamen where they have engaged to furnish good ones. About 25 years ago most of this business was conducted by lawyers, and the firms yet style themselves notaries. Some of our leading counselors were engaged in it, such as F. B. CUTTING, E. H. BLATCHFORD and Mr. TILLOU. The shipping-masters in the majority of cases treat directly with the landlords, paying them the advance wages of their boarders and taking their receipts. Most of these firms are said to receive a commission either from boarding-masters or ship-owners, or both. Two or three of the leading houses are allowed by ship-owners and agents a percentage on the amount furnished by them for advanced wages. The transactions in this line are, perhaps, larger than is generally supposed. Last year a single shipping-agency paid altogether the amount of $600,000 for advances.

The sailors' landlords, who have lately banded themselves together with a view to defeat the humane action of the merchants, hold regular meetings every two weeks, and are governed by a Constitution and By-Laws. Some of their regulations are as follow:

"Any member of this Association disclosing any of the business or transactions of any of the meetings to any one not belonging to the Society, shall be fined, suspended or expelled, as a majority of the members present shall decide.

"We will use our best endeavors to prevent our boarders shipping in any vessel where any of the crew are shipped from boarding-houses that are not in good standing with this Association.

"As the ship-owners have resolved not to pay any advance wages after the 1st of July, we will not ship any men that are indebted to us without they pay their bills, or we receive the advance as customary."

The "Seamen's Boarding-house Keepers' Association" is also engaged in making war on certain cribs on Water and South streets, which manage, by the aid of runners, to defraud them out of large sums.

Shipping-masters, for the most part, are decidedly in favor of advance in all cases. This is easily accounted for, if it be true, as alleged, that they receive a commission from boarding-masters for shipping off such of their guests as have no shot in their locker.

The number of vessels in this port yesterday was 758—including 34 steamers, 180 ships, 159 barks, 105 brigs, and 280 schooners. Seamen are plenty, and not in much request, partly because they refuse to accept employment unless where the usual advances are conceded. The *Shipping List* says: "The new system has not yet been fully inaugurated, and we know of no whole crews of sailing vessels shipped entirely without advance. The crew of the British steamer *Jason* were shipped at $20 per month, without advance."

HARD TIMES.—The steamship *Star of the South*, which vessel has been for the last two years in the employ of the French Government, arrived this morning from Marseilles and Gibraltar. She left the latter port 18th May, under sail only. Capt. MARKS reports having off the Western Islands, experienced a severe gale, which dismasted the ship, and sprung the rudder-head, and considerably damaged the hull; repaired damages; when again, on the 1st, in long. 66° West, lat. 36° North, was in a terrific gale, from Southeast, veering to Northwest, tearing all the canvas from the yards; rudder having been sprung in a former gale, she lay in a helpless condition for twelve hours; cut away wreck of masts and spars to save ship; it was then thought advisable to run for the nearest port, but Capt. MARKS persisted in continuing on his course, and has brought her safely to her port of destination.

REGATTA AT NEWBURG.—There was a grand regatta at Newburg on the 4th. A great many persons from this City went by the boats and cars to that village to witness the sport. A number of boats from this City joined in the different races, and came off with prizes. The *Experiment*, from Williamsburg, took the first prize, the *Frank Wood, Jr.*, of Newburg, coming in second. Over 25,000 persons were present.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—13 Wall-st. and 121 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Cabinet Consultation on Foreign Affairs—The Resolutions of the Kansas Democratic Convention, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 8.

A Cabinet meeting was called to-day, at which our Foreign relations were discussed and the Foreign appointments considered.

The Administration rejoices over the resolutions of the Kansas Democratic Convention, sustaining Gov. WALKER. Their effect will be to produce a reaction.

The War Department places no confidence in the report of the massacre of Col. SUMNER's command.

UNO.

Lord Clarendon's Dispatches—A New Central American County—The Cotton Supply Question—The Difficulty with Venezuela, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 6, 1857.

The disclaimer by Lord CLARENDON of any intention on the part of the British Government to acquire territory on any part of this Continent, or contiguous to it, is looked upon as a conciliatory step with reference to forming a new treaty in relation to Central America. The Dallas-Clarendon Treaty will be entirely thrown overboard, and General CASS and Lord NAPIER, it is thought, will draft such a convention as will be ratified by both Governments. It is said Lord NAPIER had an interview with General CASS in this regard to-day.

While England is, apparently, pursuing a most friendly, amicable and courteous policy towards this Government, in reference to our international relations, we cannot become blind to the desperate efforts she is making to free herself of the great tie that binds her to this country, and which she is struggling to become independent of. This is evidenced by the late meetings held in Manchester and Liverpool of the "Cotton Supply Association," and by the resolution introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. SMITH, on the 23d of June last, "directing the attention of Parliament to the improvement of the productive powers of India." Mr. SMITH, in his speech on this resolution, expressed his opinion that the Province of Candeish, in India, alone was capable of growing more cotton than was now produced in the United States.

Years ago England signally failed to colonize a portion of India, but she found that neither the climate nor her Coolies were adapted to the raising of the cotton plant. What the Province of Candeish will do, which Mr. SMITH so arrogantly boasts of, remains to be seen. A great objection with England to receiving our cotton is, that it is the product of slave labor, while she blinks at the horrid depravity and degradation of her apprenticeship and Cooly system. Our cotton-planters once before furnished England with experienced cotton-cultivators for India, and it is not likely that they will become alarmed at the present time at Mr. SMITH's new demonstration.

Positive information has been received here that Mr. BARTON, our Minister to Venezuela, having failed to obtain a reply to his last dispatch, under the peremptory instructions from this Government, demanded his passports on the 16th of June last, and was to have left the next day to report to his Government. The contemptuous delay was construed into a silent denial. Mr. BARTON was to leave Caracas for St. Thomas, to take the Havana steamer, which he probably missed. He is looked for here every moment.

The circumstances attending our present difficulties with Venezuela are as follows:

In April, 1854, the house of SHELTON & Co., of Boston, sent out a vessel to search the Jarvis Islands and rocks in the Caribbean Sea for guano, when they discovered what is now called Bird's Island. It is situated about 100 miles south of St. Thomas, and over 300 miles from Caracas, and is nearer the Dutch, English, Danish and French possessions than it is to Venezuela. The Boston Company erected houses and wharves upon the island, and employed 100 men in procuring guano. In December a party of speculators in Philadelphia sent out an agent to Venezuela and offered $200,000 for the island. The Government of Venezuela sent an armed force in a vessel of war to search for the island and drive off the Americans. This was done; the island and property was seized, the workmen driven off, the ships ordered away and the American flag was hauled down. A contract was then entered into by Venezuela with Mr. WALLACE, the agent of the Philadelphia Company, of whom Mr. JOHN TUCKER is the President, for the privilege of the island for the sum of $200,000, by giving drafts on Mr. TUCKER at 90 days. These drafts were protested, renewed several times and protested again.

In January, 1856, a reclamation was made by the Government in behalf of the Boston Company, for damages in being deprived of the guano, loss of property, &c. A long correspondence ensued, a part of which was published at the last Congress, and Venezuela still refuses to notice our demand. If the reply now expected from the Venezuelan Government is not satisfactory, summary and decided measures will at once be taken.

It is considered disgraceful to the National Capital that no preparations whatever were made by the city authorities for celebrating the Anniversary of American Independence. Of all places in the Union Washington City should have manifested a sufficient patriotic disposition for commemorating the birth day of American Liberty. With the exception of a few lit the boys and negroes, who made a display of fire-crackers, and the report of an occasional horse-pistol, the day passed off in silence. Not a drum was heard, or a martial note—not even a salute from the Navy-Yard, much less a shriek for Freedom.

UNO.

The Union's Defense of Governor Walker—Something More About W. B. C. Webster—Sickness in the President's Household, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 7, 1857.

The *Union* this morning contains a masterly defence of the policy of Governor WALKER in Kansas, and clearly demonstrates that there is no ground whatever for the tortured constructions put upon his language in his Inaugural and Topeka speech, by the Democratic Conventions of Georgia and Mississippi. They have bolted at only a shadow, when in truth there are no substantial grounds for his denunciation. GOVERNOR WALKER's patriotic feelings and devotion to his country's welfare, his self-sacrificing and benevolent sentiments, alone induced him to accept of the Kansas mission.

It was certainly ungenerous, to say the least, of the Democratic Conventions thus to have denounced Governor WALKER before he had been in the Territory three weeks, and before the true meaning and effect of his policy could be ascertained. If a conspiracy had been formed to destroy the public confidence in Governor WALKER, to weaken his authority and to prostrate his efforts to effect an amicable and peaceful settlement of the Kansas difficulties, it could not have been more successfully attempted than by the imprudent course of the Georgia and Mississippi Conventions. Governor WALKER's mission was that of a pacificator and conservator. He neither went to Kansas as a fire-eater of the South, nor as an Abolitionist of the North.

He went as a judicious statesman and reasoner on the part of the Government to effect law and order on the principles of the Cincinnati platform, and Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and not by an obstinate perseverance to carry out any set form of measures. To a statesman so eminently and justly distinguished, the sound dictates of policy prompted a course for him to act in accommodation to particular conjunctures and not inflexibly to pursue any unalterable scheme, when public circumstances, and the sentiments of the best and wisest of our national men have evidently changed from radicalism and ultraism to that of a conciliatory tone. It is not for men a thousand miles off thus hastily to judge of Governor WALKER' policy, the policy of the Administration. That the Administration does and will sustain him, there is no question. The recall or dismissal of Governor WALKER is not dreamed of by Mr. BUCHANAN, and neither do the Cabinet think that he has gone too far in the course he has pursued.

I notice that Mr. WM. H. JOLLIFFE, of Jersey City, the counsel of W. B. C. WEBSTER, asserts that the disclosures made in regard to that worthy, are, to his own personal knowledge, without the slightest foundation. I can only say the gentleman has been most grossly imposed upon, and in order to extend his personal knowledge of WEBSTER's affairs in Nicaragua, I refer him to the curator of the late J. J. LECOMPTE's estate, Don PEDRO ROSANNA. If he will address a note to Mr. WEBSTER, late Minister to Nicaragua, now in this city, and to Gen. HERNEZ, they will both fully confirm and substantiate the disclosures made. He can also obtain further information from Hon. A. C. M. PENNINGTON, and Mr. PARKENHARM, of Newark, N. J., the counsel of the widow LECOMPTE, who have filed a bill in chancery for her, as I learn, to prevent WEBSTER from defrauding her of her estate. Further, if he will address a note to Mr. GEORGE H. ROBERTS, late U. S. Treasury Agent at San Juan del Sur, now in Philadelphia, he can ascertain that WEBSTER served out his time in the Louisiana Penitentiary, at Baton Rouge.

The President attended the exercises at the Commencement of the Georgetown University to-day, on which occasion Judge MERRICK, of the Circuit Court of Washington, delivered an address before the Philodemic Society.

Hon. E. D. POTTER has received his commission as Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Utah.

Several of the President's household are sick with intermittent fever, caused by the fogs arising from the Potomac, which makes the White House damp and unhealthy.

The object of the visit of the Delegation of the Tonawanda tribe, of Genesee County, New-York, a portion of the old Senecas, was to effect a change of their interests in the 200,000 acres given them in Kansas for the 200 acres which they own in New-York State. They desire to effect a negotiation for their lands in Kansas for their privileges in New-York State, as they prefer to remain in the homes of their fathers.

UNO.

Terrible Fire in New-Orleans—Loss $385,000.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 8—1 P. M.

A terrific fire is now raging on the Levee, between Gravier and Common streets.

It broke out in the Commission House of LUSK & Co., and the whole block occupied by WHEELER & FORSTALL as a foundry, by LUSK & Co., the Cairo Mail Office; WALDO & HUGHES as a hardware store; R. W. ADAMS, grocery; KNAPP & Co., Steamboat Agents, and by several other parties, will be consumed. The rear block on Fulton-street is also on fire.

There was great difficulty in getting water for some time after it broke out, and no progress has yet been made in putting down the fire.

The loss is immense. LUSK & Co. are insured for $50,000, but the insurance upon the other offices has not been ascertained yet.

The rear block between Fulton and New-Levee streets is now in flames.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 8—6 P. M.

The fire destroyed eleven stores. The loss is estimated at $385,000; mostly insured.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 8.

New-Orleans papers of the 1st inst. are to hand, but contain no news of importance.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 6th inst. contains Nassau dates to the 29th ult.

The ship *Fanny Forrester*, from New-York for New-Orleans, had been ashore at Biminis and sustained slight injury. Her cargo was safe.

The schooner *Rockford*, WEBB, from New-York for Apalachacola, had also been ashore, but was got off safely, and had sailed for her port of destination.

The bark *Edward*, from New-York for Mobile, was lost at Biminis on the 18th of June.

Murders at Spirit Lake by the Sioux Indians

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 8.

Reliable advices from Fort Randall state that a band of Sioux Indians had committed a number of murders at Spirit Lake, now the head waters of the Jacques River. Spirit Lake is sixty miles from Fort Pierre, and it is probable a troop from there will be sent after them.

Reported Loss of a French Steam-Frigate.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 8.

Capt. CAMERON of the steamer *Asia*, which arrived at Halifax on the 1st inst., from Newfoundland, reports that a large French steam-frigate has been totally lost on Point Rich, N. F.

Steamboat Boiler Explosion—Four Persons Killed.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 8.

The steamer *Belling City* exploded her boilers on the Oshkosh River on the 3d inst., and four persons were killed and several others seriously injured.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The second regular meeting of the Board of Health was held at 12 o'clock on Wednesday noon, in the Library Room, City Hall. Present—Jonas N. Phillips, Esq., John Clancy, Esq., Richard H. Thompson, M. D., Jedediah Miller, M. D., Wm. Rockwell, M. D., and George W Morton, Esq.

After the adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, it was agreed that the Health Officer be authorized to compile an abstract of the Health laws of this port, together with such resolutions as have been passed, and submit the same to the Board.

The brig *Lucy Haywood*, from Gonaives, with cotton, coffee and wood, arrived June 12, was on a motion laid upon the table for further consideration.

Schooner *Sarah H. Hills*, arrived June 29, was directed to discharge her cargo on lighters at Quarantine, vessel to remain, subject to the action of the Health officer.

Brig *Abby and Elizabeth*, from Port-au-Prince, with logwood and syrup, arrived on Tuesday. The vessel was ordered to the lower bay by the Health officer, and the further consideration of the subject postponed.

Brig *Lucy Atwood*, from Mayaguez with sugar, was also postponed for further consideration of the Board.

Brig *Pennsman*, from Cuba; brig *St. Michael*, from St. Domingo City; brig *Brothers*, from Trinidad de-Cuba, with sugar, mahogany and molasses, all remained at the lower Bay until further action of the Commissioners.

The Resident Physician to whom was refered the matter of procuring an iron scow for the purpose of burning all articles thrown overboard from vessels arriving at Quarantine, reported that he had visited several shipyards to make inquiries in regard to the probable expense attending it. He stated that the cost would be more than was anticipated by the Commission.

Considerable conversation ensued n on the propriety of obtaining one even at an additional expense. It is estimated that a proper vessel would cost in the neighborhood of $1,000. It was also stated that the Brooklyn Board of Health would cheerfully coöperate in bearing a part of the expense. The matter was, however, laid upon the table till the next meeting. The Board then adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners met two hours before the usual time on Wednesday. A resolution was adopted in reference to the death of the late Hon. W. L. MARCY, moved by the President and carried unanimously, recognizing the services and kind feeling of the deceased towards the Commission.

At the request of the Ten Governors, a committee of three was appointed, consisting of Messrs. CUMMINGS, CARRIGAN and VERPLANCK, with a view to the settlement of the financial dispute between the Board of Governors and the Commissioners of Emigration.

The following is the usual financial statement for the week:

Number emigrants arrived to July 1, 1857	89,492
Since to July 8	12,504
Total	97,996
To same date in 1856	80,916
	1857 1856
Number inmates in Institution Ward's Island	1,394 1,346
Number inmates in Institution Marine Hosp't	122 150
Total	1,516 1,496
Overdraft on Bank Jan. 1, 1857	$9,2 2 75
Receipts to July 1, 1857	$171,287 17
Receipts since to July 8 for commutation of passengers, &c.	22 803 88
	196,091 05
Total	$185,488 30
Disbursements to July 1, 1857 $110,445 47	
Paid sundry expenses of July 1, 1857 18,445 37	
	128,890 84
Balance	$56,597 46

☞ The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park met at their rooms on Tuesday at 3 o'clock, Present, Commissioners COOLEY, HOGG, FIELDS, ELLIOTT and BUTTERWORTH. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The Committee on Draining and Sewerage reported in regard to the draining of the Park. The report was accepted, and the subject referred back to the Committee for further action. The Committee on Buildings in the Park reported in favor of immediate measures for clearing the Park of the nuisances in the shape of shanties, bone-boiling establishments, &c.

Mr. ELLIOTT, from the Committee on Roads and Walks, reported with reference to removing surface-stone and stone-walls. The report was accepted, and the Chief Engineer directed to prepare estimates, &c., for immediate operations.

Several Committees reported progress and asked leave to sit again; and the Board adjourned to Friday next at 3 o'clock.

QUARANTINE.—The following vessels were yesterday sent from the upper to the lower Quarantine for anchorage:

Brig *St. Michael*, from St. Domingo City; she lost a man coming home.

Brig *Pennsman*, from Trinidad, which lost two mates in port, and two men on the passage. Two others were sick, but are expected to recover.

Brig *Lucy Atwood*, from Mayaguez, which lost one man in port. On the *Lucy Atwood*, (Captain HADDOCK,) a man fell from aloft on April 21, named WALTER SCOTT, aged 19, and was drowned. He struck the anchor and never rose again. Died at Mayaguez, June 9, CHARLES WILSON, aged 21.

Brig *Abby and Elizabeth*, Port-au-Prince, lost one man in port, left one there, and lost one on passage home.

Brig *Brothers*, Trinidad; the Captain had yellow fever in port, and so did one of his men. She arrived here in good health.

Every vessel coming hereafter from a yellow-fever port will be sent below.

UPSETTING OF A BOAT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Our telegraphic dispatches on Wednesday noticed the upsetting of a sail-boat off Rye Beach, and the loss of seven persons. According to information obtained last evening, it seems that a party of Irish persons, consisting of men, women and children, ten in number, some of them from New-York and the rest belonging to Mamaroneck, embarked at the latter place in a small boat, (only 14 feet long,) to take a sail in the Harbor and on the Sound. After cruising about for a couple of hours, the boat was upset by some mismanagement or other, and the whole party thrown overboard and drowned with the exception of two women, supposed to have been saved by their crinoline skirts. The bodies of a man and boy belonging to New-York, by the name of BERGEN or BERGEN, were recovered and an inquest held upon them, when the above facts were elicited from the women saved.

Late and Important from the Mormon Country.

ARRIVAL OF THE SALT LAKE MAIL.

From the St. Louis Republican, of July 6.

The Western mail of last evening brought us the Deseret *News* of the 20th and 27th of May, from which we make up a summary of what is transpiring in that quarter.

The usual number of sermons, or "Remarks," as they are called, of the leading men of the Mormon faith, are contained in each of these papers from which we may hereafter give some extracts.

A long article under the editorial head is devoted to the subject of the introduction of the Bible into Utah, for which purpose, it seems, a missionary by the name of VAN EMMON had been specially sent into the Territory to distribute the Word of God. The *News* expresses great surprise at this, inasmuch as the Bible contained so many proofs in favor of "polygamy, to which the religious world, as a general thing, were so much opposed." This agent publishes a notice that he would leave on the 1st of June.

Under the head of "impositions upon Utah," the *News* treats of the abuses which have been heaped upon the people of that territory, and refers to the appointment of officers for its government—saying that some of them have been respectable men, "but the most of them have been men of the most corrupt, wicked and abominable practices that could be found, or that ever disgraced the human race." Judge DRUMMOND is particularly singled out, and the following letter is published—with the introduction, "we feel like praying that all those who have been instrumental in sending them (the officers) here may be politically and eternally d—d!"

OQUAWKA, Henderson Co., Ill., Sept. 4, 1856.

DEAR BROTHER AND SISTER: I received your letter last night, and am now seated to answer you. Mr. DRUMMOND left here in April to start for Utah. We heard from him twice in April, and then we heard no more until August, and that was after he reached Utah.

We read once in the papers that he had a woman with him; he got her in Washington City, D. C.; her name is ADA CAROLL. He never was married to her in the States. As to living in Chicago, I do not nor never did. We were living in Oquawka when he went away, and instead of leaving us plenty, he left but little.

He sent me a draft a few days ago from California. He was in Sacramento City, but said that he was going to Utah to hold court in September. I never have nor never will get a divorce from him; I never thought of such a thing in my life. We parted as husband and wife; he said he would return in the Fall, if he could. JEMIMA DRUMMOND.

Judge PHILIPS was engaged in making a settlement on the Weber River above the crossing of the Emigration Roads, either in the eastern part of the county or Summit. The altitude of the country is high, and the warm season shorter, but wheat and some other kinds of grain may mature there. "The Judge thinks those that go there will have to live by faith," which is undoubtedly correct. But the editor says, "if they do not have to mix weeks with it to no inconsiderable extent in order to live through the long cold Winters and keep stock in that country, we are mistaken."

The *News* of the 27th announces the return of Governor BRIGHAM YOUNG and his party, after an absence of sixteen days, all well. The Governor's health much improved, and his body invigorated by the journey, as also many others in the company. His return, and that of the principal men who accompanied him, will give new life and vigor to the city."

A great number of men were employed on the Temple building for the use of the city.

The following items are from the *News*:

A friend intimates, in a note written east of the Wasatch a week or two ago, that several of the United States officials had been seen going eastward of late, but whether in search of "light" or something else he does not say. He observed, however, that some of them had talked too much "about the state of things in Utah" to suit the taste of others in company under the circumstances, and that some remedies had been applied to prevent such outbreaks with good effect, and at last accounts all were moving along quietly.

Why they have gone, and where to, is not generally known, though it is whispered about, that in consequence of the 'hurrah' that was made during the early part of the late Presidential campaign for Col. FREMONT, they had been led to believe that his star was in the ascendancy and would never set, and got on to his 'platform,' then after it got so badly shattered by the storm last November, and some of the planks lost, and the little star that 'shone so bright' had forever set, things looked a little dark, and thinking their 'position' was not tenable, they took the eastern slope the first opportunity.

Being unskilled in such matters and not sufficiently posted up, we cannot vouch for the truth of what has been stated, though there is no doubt the authors of some of the communications that have been sent from this Territory to the States for publication, began to think that the Mormons would not be exterminated quite so soon as they had wished and anticipated, and that their further sojourn here might not be so agreeable as it would under other circumstances. Politics are bad things for men to meddle with, that do not know how and when to handle them, and "the wicked flee when no man pursueth."

Singularly Deliberate Murder.

In Adams County, Miss., a few weeks since, Mr. DUNCAN SKINNER, overseer for MRS. SHARPE, was found murdered in a mysterious manner. Last week three negroes were arrested and proved to be the murderers. The Natchez *Courier* says:

"The evidence collected, together with the corroborating circumstances, shows that this was one of the most coolly planned and deliberate murders ever accomplished. The negroes in the plot went to Mr. SKINNER's house just before day, and aroused him on pretence of a child in the family being sick. He opened the door while in his night-clothes, and was knocked down by a blow on his breast from a heavy stick. Three stalwart negroes seized him, and after a severe struggle succeeded in choking him.

While thus insensible, they carried him a few rods from the house, and there by main strength dislocated his neck. They then got out his clothes, dressed him, and to turn away suspicion, put his watch around his neck, and his purse, with part of his money, in his pocket, brought out his horse and saddled it, put the lifeless body on it, and led it into the woods, where the body was afterwards found. Here, after running the horse up and down, they took off the body, dropped the saddle, and set the animal loose. The latter returned home a few hours after. The body of their victim they placed in such a position as would indicate the probability of accidental death; then brought out his gun, cap, whip and game bag; discharged one barrel, and placed several articles in the tracks, as if of a runaway horse.

So long a period had passed that the guilty assassins imagined that the crime was unnoticed and would be forgotten. But a terrible and speedy retribution awaits them. The whole chain of evidence is complete as to the crime, its manner and circumstance. The three negroes are safely secured, and are now in jail in this city.

Shocking Homicide in Baltimore.

From the Sun of Wednesday.

A strange and startling homicide caused much excitement yesterday on the Point. Near five o'clock a small sloop, the name of "*Rosa*, Wilmington, Del.," on her stern, drifted into Chase's wharf, and to those who were there a shocking scene was presented. The after-part of the deck was clotted with blood, and lying there were two white men, each bathed in gore. Several police officers were summoned and were soon in attendance. The two white men were named JOHN ALLEN, originally from Hancock's Bridge, Camden County, N. J., and JAMES S. REED, of Havre-de-Grace, Md., where he has a wife. Upon examination it was found that ALLEN was fatally wounded, having been stabbed in the neck, completely severing the carotid artery on the left side. He was taken to the Eastern Station-house, where he died in about twenty minutes after his reception, the blood flowing from him in almost a torrent. He appears to be about thirty-five years of age. Dr. DWINELLE was called in, and held a post-mortem examination.

On board the sloop were two colored men, passengers, who had been engaged by Mr. ROBERT BURNS to go to Spesutia Island for the purpose of harvesting. They, with the man REED, were arrested and taken to the Station House. Justice McGARVEY was called in, and upon an investigation the colored men were released, and Reed was fully committed for trial for the homicide.

On his own confession he stated that he did the act, but it was purely in self-defence. To the writer of this he said that he and the deceased were joint owners, or had a joint interest in the boat. That both had been drinking, and that a difficulty occurred, in which he was knocked down by ALLEN, stamped upon and choked, and that he used the knife in self-defence. That he called to the colored men to take ALLEN off, and if they had done so it would have saved his life. The accused was only in his shirt and drawers, which were saturated with blood, but there was not a scratch upon him, which seems to favor his statement that he was beneath ALLEN when the knife was used. The accused is apparently a weakly man, and had previously had his right leg amputed just below the hip.

Coroner GUSTROS held an inquest on the body, and a verdict was rendered of death from a wound inflicted by a knife in the hands of JAMES S. REED. The occurrence was truly a sad one.

New Mail Arrangements.

Correspondence Philadelphia North American.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 7.

The existing mail arrangement between Philadelphia and the West, and other points, to which the *North American* recently directed public attention, thereby enlisting the action of the Board of Trade, have now assumed a shape that promises a satisfactory solution of these vexatious embarrassments, and a correction of the evils that were so justly complained of.

After the deliberation in Cabinet on Friday, Mr. HARLOW, of the Ohio and Mississippi road, reached the city, and a conference with him was assigned for Saturday, in order to examine the whole subject thoroughly, and to perfect, if practicable, some plan by which the western mails of all the great cities could be put upon an equal footing. That conference resulted satisfactorily in a general project—the details of which are private—by which the mails of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington will meet at Cincinnati, and be transported from thence over the Ohio and Mississippi road to St. Louis. The Philadelphia mails to go over the Pennsylvania Central and unite with those from New-York—which are to go by the Erie, via Cleveland—at Crestline. The Baltimore and Washington mails will meet the other two at Columbus.

There will be two daily mails from the points named, but the morning one will carry the newspapers. The time tables will be arranged at the Department, when all the roads connecting with these various routes have concurred in the arrangement, for which preliminary steps were taken yesterday. As soon as the Steubenville Road shall be completed, the Philadelphia mails will take that direction; and, if the system now proposed should work satisfactorily, they will be carried over the Northern route so far, at least, as the companies which have heretofore combatted against their own interests and those of the public will concur. It is proper in this connection to state that the Directors of the Ohio and Mississippi Road have recently appropriated $300,000 for the purpose of fencing in the line, and thus of facilitating travel and transportation, besides insuring additional safeguards to life and property.

The corner stone of the Clay Monument, at Lexington, Ky., was laid on the 4th inst., under the auspices of the Clay Monument Association. The ceremonies were witnessed by a vast concourse of people.

The second Southern Commercial Convention will meet at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 10th of August.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT WONDERS IT PERFORMS.—Astonishment is one of the sensations produced everywhere by old Dr. H. JAMES' Extract of Cannabis Indica, but the emotion it chiefly inspires is gratitude. Hundreds of cases of consumption, called hopeless and pronounced incurable, have been entirely restored by it. In all parts of the country, persons aver that they have been saved from death in the shortest space of time by this Elixir of Life. Cannabis Indica is a preparation made from East India hemp, and combines all the virtues of a nervine, a tonic, an exhilarant, a stimulant, without a reaction, and a healing balsam for internal sores and tubercles. It builds up the wasted frame; it nourishes the patient who is too weak to eat ordinary food; it purifies all the fluids of the human system, and it gives renewed action and vitality to the flagging brain. Such a medicine is discovered but once in a thousand years! Take it and be well, ye that have consumption, liver complaint, neuralgia, asthma, bronchitis, nervous excitement or debility, coughs, colds, &c. There is life and happiness for the weakest in one bottle of this glorious medicine. The old Doctor continues to send the recipe for making and successfully using it to all persons who inclose four postage stamps, addressed "Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J."

N. B.—Conspiracies have been formed to deceive the public and rob the invalid, by graceless scamps who hope to profit criminally at the expense of Dr. H. JAMES. The old Doctor has neither office nor agent in New-York, as some have pretended and advertised. The recipe is sent from NO PLACE but No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. BRONSON'S "Widow of Toledo" and Mr. OGDEN'S "Kermel the Scout" are both to be performed at Purdy's National Theatre to-night, with the comic pantomime of the "Rose of Sharon," intervening. This will present one of the most pleasing programmes of the season, and will doubtless attract a crowd. The Theatre is well ventilated by patent windsails, well selected pieces are well placed upon the stage, and all who visit there enjoy themselves, and thus its immense popularity and prosperity. To-morrow night, also, must be remembered, which will be a grand jubilee for the benefit of the efficient stage-manager as well as popular comedian, Mr. G. L. FOX.

[Advertisement.]

CATARRH CURED.—It is beginning to be understood that Dr. R. GOODALE, at No. 385 Broadway, is introducing an invaluable remedy for the cure of this disease, and that he is doing just what he proposes to do, viz.; effecting complete and radical cures of the most inveterate cases of Catarrh. The remedy is in liquid form, to be inhaled or drawn into the nostrils. Further particulars soon.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Every known disease, pain, or ailment of the stomach, bowels, liver, or organs of respiration, is controllable by this remedy, which acts directly upon the blood, the bile, and all the fluids of the body, freeing them from impurity, and giving tone to the organization by which they are prepared and circulated.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILES.—These Lozenges, which are as pleasant to taste as holiday confectionery, will relieve children from worms in forty-eight hours. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRYAN'S CAMOMILE PILLS increase the powers of digestion, act freely on the liver, are purifying and anti-bilious. BRYAN'S TASTELESS VERMIFUGE delights all who use it, and children gain new life and vigor by its use. Sold by GERARD NORTON, No. 451 8th-av., and by REDDING & Co., Boston.

[Advertisement.]

☞ To perfume the breath and eradicate tan, freckles and pimples, use BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. None genuine unless signed by FERRIDGE & Co. For sale No. 281 Broadway, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOR ANY DISEASE OF THE THROAT OR LUNGS use an OILED SILK THROAT OR CHEST PLASTER, medicated with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR; relief will be almost immediate.

For any NEURALGIC or RHEUMATIC TROUBLE, apply J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, and the pain will very soon cease.

For any DISEASE OF THE SKIN, apply an Ointment made of equal parts of J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR and Mutton Tallow. Relief will be immediate.

For any SCROFULOUS or other SORES, take J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS, and dress the sores with Olive Tar Ointment. The Powders are composed of SULPHUR and IRON, are agreeable to the taste, do not sicken or purge, but act directly on the BLOOD.

OLIVE TAR 50 cents a bottle, POWDERS $1 a package of 12 powders, OINTMENT 25 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all Druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

I. M. SINGER & CO. have removed their Sewing Machine business to their new, white, marble-front building, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st. In buying such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

W. H. QUINBY'S
DIETETIC LEMON SUGAR.

For making the most perfect Lemonade. Each box containing a phial with the moist part of the lemon, the sugar being charged with the dry acid of lemons. Warranted to give entire satisfaction or money returned. Sold by most grocers.

LOOK AT THE FIGURES.

White dinner sets, 154 pieces, $10; white tea sets, 44 pieces, $9 25; white toilet sets, $1; cut glass goblets the dozen, $1 75; cut glass wines the dozen, 75 cents; three-light chandeliers, $7; hall lights, $3; bedroom folding brackets, 75 cents; silver-plated tea pots, 6 pieces, $20; silver-plated cake baskets, $5 50; silver-plated castors, 6 cut bottles, $4 75; silver-plated table spoons the dozen, $6 75.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 681 and 683 Broadway.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GENIN'S VENTILATED FOUR-GOLDEN-HEAD CASSIMERE HAT.

Continues to be all the rage with gentlemen of fashion, so light, airy, elegant and extremely beautiful, as to command the admiration of all who see, and the unqualified approbation of all who wear, this wonder of the arts.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

THE PATENT ICE PITCHERS.

Just the thing for the present "heated term." It will keep ice all day in the hottest climate; silver-plated castors, 6 cut bottles, $4 75; silver-plated cake baskets, $5 50; silver-plated tea sets, 6 pieces, $30.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 681 and 683 Broadway.

REMOVAL.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.
HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED
to their new warehouse corner of Broadway and Pearl-st.
New-York, July 1, 1857.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S

Triophorous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it.

Sold everywhere.

BOOTS,
Shoes and Gaiters,
The Largest Assortment,
And Cheapest in the City,
At BROOKS', No. 378 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

ADVICE TO STRANGERS.

If you want to buy China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, or Silver Plated-Ware, go to DAILEY & CO.'S, Nos. 681 and 683 Broadway. These gentlemen have the largest assortment in the City, and their prices are much below the usual rates.

THE WATSON TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES UNDER INJUNCTION.—The undersigned having obtained an injunction out of the Circuit Court of the United States against George C. Ray, one of the vendors of the above-mentioned machines, at No. 7 Chambers-st., give notice that they intend to proceed in like manner all other persons violating or infringing their patented rights, by manufacturing, vending or using said machines.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

STRAWBERRIES, CHERRIES, GREEN PEAS, or any other fruit or vegetable, can be preserved in a fresh state by SPRATT'S PATENT CANS. Having been in use for the past three years, and thoroughly tested, they require no *putting*, but stand on their own merits. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors,
No. 215 Front-st., (near Beekman-st.) New-York.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 3 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

RATS, ROACHES, BED-BUGS, INSECTS, &C.
For
"COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, &c., EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S" Bed-bug EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, for Ants, Flies.
Principal Depôt, No. 365 Broadway, New-York.

OLD STAND CORNER OF JOHN AND NASSAU STREETS.—N. E. COLLINS & CO. are selling all kinds of Summer clothing at very low prices, Raglans, business suits, &c.

N. E. COLLINS & CO.,
corner John and Nassau sts.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES, are unquestionably the admiration of the critical and the envy of the crowkers and imitators. The Dye is the very best in present use, and his wigs the greatest counterfeits of the human head ever seen. For sale and the Dye applied at No. 6 Astor House.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, MANUFACTURED by the subscribers, are becoming daily more in general use for they entirely supersede the cumbersome and old fashioned. Can be found in great variety at J. & S. SAUNDERS' store only, No. 7 Astor House.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, BROADWAY, CORNER of Houston-st., on the European plan. Single rooms 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per day; double rooms and parlors $1 50 to $3. Meals extra, as ordered, or $2 per day for rooms and board, at option.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safe and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depôt No. 128 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

FINE CUTLERY.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT, EMBracing every style of pen, pocket and sporting knife. Also a assort of the finest quality. For sale at J. & S. SAUNDERS' store only, at No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

TRYON—CLARKE.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 7, at Christ Church, by Rev. F. S. Wiley, FRANK W. TRYON to LYLIA A., daughter of Alexander Clarke, Esq., all of this City.

STERLING—CRAWFORD.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 8, by Rev. Joseph McKee, Mr. CHARLES STERLING to Miss MARGARET CRAWFORD, both of this City.

ARMSTRONG—VALENTINE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 8, by Rev. Jno. Wiley, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 278 Adams st., Brooklyn, Mr. J. W. ARMSTRONG to Miss DEJDAMIA VALENTINE, all of Brooklyn.

DIED

VAN BRUNT.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, July 7, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. Carhart, Mrs. BETSEY VAN BRUNT, aged 65 years.

Her remains were taken to Troy, N. Y., for interment.

CORNELL.—In this City, on Monday, July 6, EUGENE C. CORNELL, at No. 319 3d st., aged 21 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

SCOTT.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 8, JOHN B. SCOTT, son of the late Judge John B. Scott.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 11 Albion-place, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

LUTE.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 8, after a short and severe illness, MRS. PATRICIA LUTE, the wife of C. B. Lute, in her 40th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
The public are respectfully informed that, to comply with [illegible] of
IL TROVATORE
will be given during the [illegible] of the
LA GRANGE OPERA TROUPE.
An engagement has been effected with
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
who will appear on
FRIDAY, July 10, 1857,
when will be presented Verdi's popular Opera, in 4 acts, of
IL TROVATORE
(for positively this night only.)
Mme. DE LA GRANGE,
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
Signor BRIGNOLI,
AMODIO, COLETTI.
And other well known artists, in the principal rôles.
Conductor .... Signor TORIANI.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle $1
Reserved Seats .... Fifty cents extra
Family Circle .... 50c. Amphitheatre 25c
Seats may be secured at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; HINE & CRAWFORD'S, No. 15 William-st., and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 8 to 4 o'clock daily.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets [illegible] Children .... Half price
THURSDAY EVENING, July 9, 1857,
TWO COMIC PANTOMIMES on the SAME NIGHT.
Last night but one of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
in [illegible] Pantomime, entitled
BIANCO; OR, THE MAGIC SWORD.
The evening's entertainments to commence with
THE MILLINERS.
Characters by the Ravels, L. Espinosa, &c., &c.
FRIDAY—The beautiful Signorina ROLLA as
LA SYLPHIDE,
and the excellent English Vaudeville Company.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING, July 9,
MISS ELIZA LOGAN
will appear again in her great and original character of VANETTA, in the new American play,
THE ITALIAN BRIDE,
received nightly with enthusiastic approbation.
After the play Miss Logan will chant
THE MARSEILLAISE.
THE HYMN OF LIBERTY.
The performance will conclude with Mr. Peters' celebrated DUTCH VARIETIES.

BURTON'S NEW THEATER, BROADWAY.
The gorgeous fairy spectacle every night,
THE NAIAD QUEEN;
OR, THE REVOLT OF THE WATER NYMPHS.
The Naiad Queen .... Lizzie Weston Davenport
Sir Rupert, Mr. Fisher; Amphibos, Mr. W. A. Wood. Fairies, naiads, demons, soldiers, monsters, bannermen, &c., by ONE HUNDRED AUXILIARIES.
Act I.—The Bath of Beauty.
Act III.—Grand March of the Female Warriors.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.
Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
THURSDAY EVENING, July 9,
To commence with the drama entitled the
WIDOW OF TOLEDO.
To be followed by the comic pantomime of the
ROSE OF SHARON
KARMEL THE SCOUT.

OLYMPIC.
Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
THURSDAY, July 9, 1857.
The entertainments will commence with the sprightly and highly-laughable operetta, entitled
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
Paul .... Mrs. Chas. Howard.
To conclude with the exceedingly amusing petite Comedy of
TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

MADAME FREZZOLINI.
Mr. Ullman respectfully announces to the public, that by an especial arrangement concluded with Mr. Calzado, the Director of the Italian Opera in Paris, an engagement has been effected with
MADAME FREZZOLINI,
who will arrive in New-York early in September, on a professional tour of four months' duration through the United States.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THURSDAY, July 9, AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as EVENING, at 8, WHITE'S famous SERENADERS in their grotesque and comic Songs, Dances, Negro Farces, &c., besides the DISSOLVING VIEWS, and a grand display of ARTIFICIAL FIREWORKS. The new and beautiful COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO, containing, in an artistic sense, some of the finest CHROMATIC COMBINATIONS outside of the Royal Gallery of Europe. The world-renowned Serpent, The Happy Family, Gallery of Wax Works, &c. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL—IN AID OF the Gothic M. E. Church, will be held on the Afternoon and Evening of THURSDAY, July 9, under spacious [illegible] erected for the purpose, in a beautiful grove [illegible] on Bushwick-av., at the head of Grand-st. Admission 25c. Children half price. Refreshments 25c. Interesting exercises may be expected. Historian, will be held next fair day. Illumination in the Evening. A strong Police force in attendance. Grand-st. line stages stop at the entrance.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

A CONCERT OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to R. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

DRY GOODS.

THE LAST WEEK FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS will close their Canal-st. store on SATURDAY EVENING, as builders commence pulling down on Monday next. Still a great variety of goods cheaper than ever.
ORGANDIES, LAWNS, SILKS, BAREGE ROBES, TRAVELING DRESSES, RIBBONS, SHAWLS AND EMBROIDERIES, surprisingly low.
No. 365 (old No. 65) Canal-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, BASQUES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
Are selling off
The balance of their stock
Of Embroideries, Laces and Basques,
Below cost of importation.

BLACK AND WHITE CHECK AND LINEN DUSTERS,
For $1 50 each,
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
GREAT SALE OF PARIS MANTILLAS,
30 PER CENT. BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION,
at the
UNITED STATES MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
Nos. 45 and 47 CANAL ST.
The undersigned having concluded to extend his premises in order to meet the demands of his rapidly-increasing business, and finding that the extensive alteration will compel him to close his establishment for a period on the first of August, has concluded to close out the balance of his magnificent stock at a reduction of
FULL 30 PER CENT. BELOW COST,
in order that the whole may be disposed of by that time.
Ladies, remember another opportunity like the present will not again occur, of procuring very richest goods at prices within the reach of all.
United States Mantilla Emporium,
Nos. 45 and 47 Canal-st.
WM. B. McKENZIE, Proprietor.

MANTILLAS.—
Our stock is new—
Being offered at an immense
Reduction in price
To close the season.
Paris mantillas.
No. 361 Broadway.
GEORGE BULPIN.

THE "IPHIGENIE" CIRCULAR,
A new and beautiful garment,
In black and white check,
at $5.
A large variety will be opened
on Monday, June 29,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

THE "BERENICE" CIRCULAR AT $5,
Novel in style and material,
Being of beautiful clouded Nankanett,
Will be opened on Monday, June 29,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

LADIES' TRAVELING WRAPPERS—
In black and white check,
$3 50, $5, $4.
BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—All the rich Ribbons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Fringes, and Silks in the store No. 357 Broadway, are now going at the greatest unheard-of sacrifice, to close all the rich Goods remaining from this Spring season.
Mr. LICHTENSTEIN has just received a new assortment of choice broad Sash Ribbons; also, choice Ribbon for ladies' head ornaments, in great variety.

CHINA, CALCUTTA, MANILA AND EAST India Goods, wholesale and retail. A full assortment can only be found at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway. N.B.—Am. Indian fancy work, &c.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.—The regular meeting of the Young Men's Republican Committee will be held at Stuyvesant Institute (third story, rear room) on THURSDAY EVENING, July 9, 1857, at 8 o'clock. By order.
CHARLES C. NOTT, President.
JOHN J. SHAW, } Secretaries.
GILBERT G. BUTLER, }

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—A GENERAL meeting of the Butchers of the City and County of New-York will be held on THURSDAY, July 9, 1857, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the corner of 1st-av. and 5th-st., on business of importance, which will be made known at the meeting. Every butcher is interested, and all are invited to be present. S. P. PATTERSON, Chairman.
W. T. WARNER, Secretary.

THE RELATIVES OF A HEALTHY AND pretty little girl, two weeks old, whose mother is dead, belonging to one of the most respectable families in Brooklyn, want to give it to a family where love, sympathy, and [illegible] cherished, to adopt [illegible]. Address W. D., [illegible].

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A YOUNG WOMAN with excellent reference, is a good maker of bread and plain pastry, and a complete laundress; is kind, willing and obliging, and has a reference of three years; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Also, for a highly-recommended and thoroughly-experienced chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 59 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, (AN ITALIAN,) who has received a college education, at Genoa, speaks and writes correctly and fluently English, French, and Italian, wishes to obtain a situation of any kind where his services would be appreciated. A gentleman or family going to Europe would find him a valuable acquisition. Highest testimonials can be furnished. Apply American Industrial Association, No. 67 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse in a gentleman's family, who is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, and is a first-rate seamstress and shirt maker. Can give City reference. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 164 East 19th-st., corner of 1st-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN CITY OR COUNTRY for two competent trustworthy Protestant girls, (highly recommended.) Both are good plain cooks, washers and ironers; make good bread, understand milking; are not afraid of all kinds of general housework. Also, by a neat English girl as chambermaid and waiter, or will assist in the washing. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, for light work, care children, housework, waiting, or make herself generally useful, is smart, intelligent, and neat about her person; belongs to a most respectable family, and wants a good home; is willing to do all she can to please, and is highly recommended. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S, No. 208 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook and baker and pastry baker, washer and ironer; wishes to go a short distance in the country; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 22 James-st., second floor, front room, over the grocery store. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE young man, (German,) who is a good penman and speaks and writes the English language fluently, wishes to find employment in a respectable law office, with the view of studying law. No compensation or salary asked for the first year. Address LAWYER, Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY OF good education and pleasing address, as seamstress and companion, or as superintendent of a widower's establishment, with one or two children, having filled for five years a similar situation. Best of reference. Address N. B. G., No. 23 Dey-st.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, THREE MONTHS from Ireland, situations in the City or country; one does the general housework of the family, the other assists as chambermaid and waitress; wages $6 each; they have lived in respectable families in Ireland; can milk and churn. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY 2 RESPECTABLE Protestant young women with the best of City references—one as nurse and seamstress or nurse and chambermaid, the other as chambermaid and waiter. They are particularly neat, and will be found willing and obliging. To be seen 2 days at No. 360 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENERGETIC young man as entry clerk or assistant book-keeper. Writes a fair hand and is expert at figures; speaks English and German. References given. Address B. A. G., at this office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE COLORED young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as laundress. Also the same by three Protestant white girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SERVANTS IN EVERY CAPACITY—SUITABLE for private houses, hotels and saloons, can now be found in great variety at No. 14 Sixth-avenue, or No. 339 Bowery, near 4th-st. The attention of house-keepers is requested. C. MASON.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

AT MORRIS, COHNERT & CO.'S, NO. 363 Broadway, entrance in Franklin-st., may be found a large number of German, English, Scotch and Irish servants, for hotels and private families, both for City and country. Also, coachmen, farmers and gardeners at this or at No. 126 Greenwich-st.

LADIES IN WANT OF DOMESTICS CAN find the best servants in the City at the Employment Society Nos. 13 and 14 Bible-House.
Mrs. M. YORKSTONE, Superintendent.

ALL PERSONS HAVING WASHING AND ironing, and office-cleaning, are requested to call on HONORA O'SULLIVAN, No. 65 Duane-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER, IMMEDIATELY in an importing and jobbing house, an American. One who is fully competent and can give undoubted reference as to honesty and ability; to such a liberal salary will be paid. Address box No. 2,634 lower Post-Office.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR AN INSURANCE Company, wages $12 50 per week; a book-keeper for a machine shop, salary $750 per annum; a steward for a steamer, 6 waiters for a Summer hotel, 2 porters, 3 conductors, 3 firemen, 2 brakemen, 4 girls to travel with families to Europe and California. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN OF GOOD address and business habits to canvass for a new paper. Apply to the office of the American Advertiser, rear building, No. 75 Nassau-st., after 9½ o'clock.

WANTED—THREE INTELLIGENT GIRLS AT PETE MORRIS' Varieties, No. 210 William-st., to wait in Concert Saloon.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE HOUSEWORK of a small private family; wages $6 per month. Apply at No. 133 East Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. Apply at No. 54 Hammond-st.

OFFICE BOY WANTED.—ONE ABOUT 15 years of age, with the best recommendations for honesty, sobriety and habits of industry. He must write a legible hand, and be willing to make himself generally useful. Address Box 1,310 Post Office.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE Hempstead Institute are prepared to receive applications from gentlemen of experience and ability to take charge of the same. The building is beautifully situated, the neighborhood respectable, and the location healthy; the rent will be moderate. About 40 boarders can be comfortably accommodated, and sufficient day scholars can be immediately procured to make the establishment profitable. No gentleman need apply whose qualifications are not of a high order, and can furnish satisfactory references. Address WM. L. LAING, Hempstead, Queens County, Long Island, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University, a situation as private tutor to a family of children or a few private pupils, to whom he will give lessons by the hour. Instruction given in the common English branches, German, French, Italian and Drawing. Apply by letter to J. W., Boston, Mass., or to H. HITCHINGS, No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY residing in West 14th-st., in a first-class house, desire to let with board some of their rooms. Address box No. 1861 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen may find pleasant accommodations in a private family, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st., above Clinton-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. A good modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Location fine and airy. Inquire at No. 49 Concord-st. References exchanged.

BOARD.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON SECond floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, at No 73 3d-av.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET.—A PRIVATE family having taken this first-class house, and having more room than they require for their own use, would be pleased to accommodate a couple of married or single gentlemen with full or partial board and with furnished or unfurnished rooms, single or in suites. Those wishing the comforts of a pleasant home may apply as above. The house contains gas, bath, and all the modern improvements.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NASSAU HOUSE—GREAT NECK, LONG Island Sound—Steamer CROTON, daily, at 4 P. M., Peck-slip; returns to the City by 9 A. M. next morning. Bathing, fishing, &c. The house is new, and furnished in the best style for first-class families or transient visitors. Terms, address Capt. KNAPP, as above, or ALLEN & EDWARDS, No. 99 Barclay-st.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—Belmont Hotel and Heath House is now open for the reception of visitors. Communication by Morris and Essex Railroad from foot of Cortlandt-st.
CHARLES STRINGER, and
D. A. CROWELL, Proprietors.

NEW-YORK BAY HOTEL—2½ MILES FROM Jersey City Ferry by plank road, situated on the Bay of New-York, is now open for transient and permanent board; good bathing and fishing on the premises; omnibuses from the Ferry to the Hotel hourly.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL, GUILFORD, CONN.—The above well-known House is now open for the reception of company. Persons escaping from the heat and dust of crowded cities, will find at this place a delightful contrast.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARM HOUSES IN the vicinity of Glen Cove, can be had by applying to HENRY C. VALENTINE, stage proprietor, Glen Cove Landing. City references—WM. H. TOWNSEND, No. 13 Warren-st.; JOS. H. TOWNSEND, No. 701 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ON THE line of the New-Haven Railroad, and as near the water as possible, for a family of two grown persons and four children, aged from 4 to 12. Address H., Box No. 11, New-York Post-Office, stating location, terms, &c.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN ONE of the most beautiful and healthful localities within a mile of New-York, desire to procure boarders of respectability for the Summer. Apply at No. 48 West 24th-st.

SUMMER BOARD—A PRIVATE FAMILY, near the Neptune House, with fine grounds and water prospect, will accommodate a few persons for the season, a plenty stable room. Address H. T., New-Rochelle.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SIXTY-SIX ACRES OF CHOICE land, delightfully situated on Purchase-st., Rye, Westchester County, 2 miles from the dépôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, having a fine view of Long-Island Sound. A new carriage house and farmer's cottage and barn. A large amount has been expended in improving the land, making it a very desirable place for a genteel residence. For further particulars, apply to THOMAS J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st. Sold low.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, a brick house, containing 10 rooms, pleasantly located on high ground in the village of Sing Sing—Lot 43x160—has plenty of grape vines, currants, raspberries, quinces and pears. Also, fine garden and good well-water, cistern, &c. Ten trains daily by Hudson River Railroad. Apply to JOHN CHADEAYNE, Sing Sing, or CHARLES R. MILLER, No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 153 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A four-story brown-stone, first-class house for sale. Has all the modern improvements and is strictly a first-class house. Has just been painted and frescoed throughout in the best manner, and is in complete order. The lot is 25x120 feet. To be sold as the owner is about to remove from the City. Immediate possession given. The house can be seen from 8 to 12 or from 1 to 6 P. M. Apply at No. 81 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE, AT A SACRIFICE—NO. 64 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, a three-story and basement house, Philadelphia brick front, marble mantels, gas, &c.; an excellent neighborhood, and every way a desirable residence. Apply at No. 157 Water-st., WM. E. FLEMING.

FOR SALE.—EIGHT LOTS CORNER OF 44th-st. and 5th-av.; 4 on 5th-av., and 4 on 44th-st. Also, 5 lots north side 57th-st., 125 feet west from 5th-av. Also, 7 lots north east corner 5th-av. and 49th-st., opposite the Columbia College grounds. Terms liberal. Address C. F. PFIEFFER, No. 20 John-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house and lot at the southeasterly corner of 14th-st. and 2d av.; house just finished and contains all modern improvements. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of 51st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room 3 & 13.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE VACANT LOTS AND houses and lots in the XIVth Ward of Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) on favorable terms, situated on 1st and 2d sts. and North 8th, North 9th and North 10th sts. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 33 Wall-st.

HOMES FOR THE MECHANIC AND WORKINGMAN.—Lots $100 to $150, in payments of $5 to $10 monthly. South Melrose, Port Morris, East Morrisania, &c. Ten minutes' walk to the Harlem Ferry, to Peck-slip, 2d-av., 3d-av. and 4th av. road stations. Apply to ELTON'S, No. 24 Beekman-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—IN 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 5D AND 6th avs., a genteel three-story and basement house, No. 101 19th-st. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to T. S. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st.

ROOMS AND OFFICES AT LOW RENT ON BROADWAY.—One large light room, 65 feet deep front and rear, lights with office on third floor; handsome square rooms, singly or en suite, suitable for lawyers, physicians' or other offices, to let, unfurnished, on fourth and fifth floors of building No. 534 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas and Prescott Hotels. Inquire on the premises, of S. W. SMITH.

HOTEL AT GLENCOVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 119 FULton-st., running through to No. 42 Ann-st., 25 feet front by 118 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 40 John-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Bible House, Astor place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE FIRSTclass house No. 330 4th-st., west of and near Broadway. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Inquire at the house, or at No. 14 East 26th-st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—IN A RESpectable family, to single gentlemen, No. 127 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BUILDING NO. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverly-place. Apply to EDWARD L. LYNCH, No. 63 William-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A VERY desirable residence in Dutchess County is offered for sale on accommodating terms; located near the village of Fishkill, and within 40 minutes' ride of Fishkill Station, Hudson River Railroad, at which all the trains, North and South, stop. The premises comprise 25 acres of land, (or more would be sold if desired,) all in a high state of cultivation; a fine Gothic house, with all the modern improvements; kitchen range, furnace, &c.; with beautiful lawns in front and graveled carriage road, commodious out buildings, &c.; ice house well filled with ice of fine quality, (taken from the Fishkill or Matteawan Creek, which passes through the premises;) orchards of all kinds of fruit; an excellent garden, asparagus, strawberries, and red Antwerp raspberry vines the latter promising a great abundance of that delicious fruit in the season. The beauty and healthfulness of situation, within the immediate vicinity to schools and churches, and its easy communication with the City, render this an unusually desirable opportunity to those seeking homes in the country. Gas works having been recently erected in the village, gas could be easily and without much expense introduced into the house, the mains being laid to within one eighth of a mile of the place; thus, in addition to the other attractions which this place and residence offer, is added a luxury not easily obtained in the purchase of a rural residence. The owner having just removed to the West, and desirous of closing his business in the East, the terms will be easy. Title indisputable, and possession given to the purchaser in one week from the day of sale. For particulars, more full and explicit, or a view of the premises, inquire of the subscriber at the Bank of Fishkill, or ROSWELL SKEEL, Esq., (Skeel & Van Valkenburgh), No. 31 Broad-st., New-York. JAMES E. VAN STEENBERGH.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR RENT OR SALE—In Orange, N. J., 45 minutes from the foot of Cortland, and within 3 minutes' walk of the station. The house is entirely new, just finished, nine rooms, cellar and attic, with kitchen range, grates and other conveniences. It commands a beautiful view of the mountain, and is in a very healthy and agreeable neighborhood. Possession given immediately. For particulars, apply at once to C. M. SAXTON & CO., Agricultural Book Publishers, No. 140 Fulton-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—BEAUTIfully situated among the hills, about 20 miles from town, by railroad, and three minutes' walk from the dépôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 3 to 50 acres; good house, abundant outbuildings, shade and fruit-trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story, front.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE—The residence of the late ABRAHAM CODDINGTON, consisting of 9 acres of land, a good house and barn, with new and substantial improvements, a good apple orchard and a choice variety of other fruits. Inquire of G. GATTY, No. 1,087 Broadway, New-York, or upon the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT AT OYSTER BAY, L. I. —For sale, or will be leased on favorable terms. The premises consist of 30 acres, on which are a modern Gothic cottage and numerous out-buildings, all of them nearly new and in excellent repair. The location is very healthy and easy of access to the City. Inquire of J. MONILAWS, No. 9 Lafayette-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR THE SEASON—Containing eight rooms, barn, large garden, &c., situated in Stamford, Conn., three minutes walk from the dépôt. A desirable residence for a gentleman doing business in New York. Immediate possession. Apply to ALBERT SEELY, Stamford.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—A NEAT two-story house, with kitchen attached, ice-house, barn, and three or four acres of land, and plenty of fruit trees, situated about three-fourths of a mile from Williams Bridge, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire No. 41 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, 15 miles from the city, on the Albany Post road, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, and one mile from Riverdale Station. The house is large and new, containing a large number of rooms, with suitable outbuildings for a gentleman's residence, finely protected on the north, surrounded by forest trees, containing 4 to 5 acres of land, with a good garden. It cannot be surpassed for health and good society. Inquire at No. 6 Jauncey Court or J. ODELL, near the premises—would be exchanged for a good house in the city.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER 2½ miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyances waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

HUDSON RIVER VILLA SITES FOR SALE —From 1s to 50 acres of land, elevated and beautifully situated on the east bank of the river, 38 miles from the City, distant 1 mile from dépôt; on the property are some beautiful views of the Hudson, opposite mountains and surrounding scenery; the shore of the river is well wooded; also, a farm with a river-view, finely cultivated; price $150 per acre. Apply to G. E. CRUGER, No. 35 Pine-st., (basement,) from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF ABOUT eight acres of land, in Orange County, N. Y., two and a half miles from Middletown, on the Erie Railroad, sixty-seven miles from New-York City; a large dwelling, barn and stable, an orchard of grafted fruit-trees, stock and farming utensils and furniture if desired. Inquire of JOHN CAMPBELL, Undertaker, Middletown, opposite Carpet-bag Factory, or E. ROBINSON, 86 West 42d-st.

A COMPLETE SUMMER-HOUSE—ABOVE the Highlands, scenery magnificent; rooms unsurpassed and especially adapted to families; water excellent; vegetables raised, not bought; fruits of all kinds, choice and abundant. Interview and Circulars at No. 383 Broadway.

ROCKAWAY—TO RENT, WITH PRIVILEGE of purchase, a furnished cottage at Rockaway, suitable for a large family, near the water, with about an acre of ground. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE WITHIN one hour's ride of the City Hall, by Hudson River Railroad, beautifully situated, commanding a fine view of the river; the house is new with all the modern improvements, bath-room, &c., and furnished throughout this Spring; the grounds, consisting of 1½ acres, are well laid out; there is also a stable and carriage-house on the premises; will be let for the Summer, or longer, if required. Apply to N. A. BOYNTON, Spuyten Duyvil, or J. A. DURKEE, No. 1 Stone-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., A GOOD sized stone cottage with a large garden and a pasture lot adjoining. An omnibus line for Green Point passes the house hourly, and a steamboat for the City four times daily. Apply to EBENEZER STEVENS & SONS, No. 106 Water-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN CHATAUQUE COUNTY—476 acres of good farming land well watered and timbered, situated 2½ to 3 miles from the village of Mayville, the county seat; about 300 acres under cultivation with good and convenient dwellings, barns, out houses, orchard, &c., can be divided into three or more farms and is offered in separate portions if required. The above lands will be sold at a bargain; one-half to two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, apply to J. B. BURROWS, Mayville; WESTERVELT & CORWIN, No. 203 Front-st., or W. W. HAWKINS, No. 264 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES OF LAND, 11 MILES from Jersey City, on the Erie Railroad, and 4 minutes' walk from Ryler's Dépôt, in the village of Passaic, with a stately and commodious dwelling, with out-houses, with modern improvements, with all the varieties of fruits. The place is not excelled for natural advantages, fishing, sailing, &c. Apply to J. H. HOWE, No. 321 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND, with a new modern-built two-story house and outbuildings, lying on the west side of Hempstead Harbor, opposite Glenwood Steamboat-landing, Manhasset, Long Island. Apply on the premises, or to E. C. UNDERHILL, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FARM WANTED—A SMALL FARM, SUITable for a gentleman's residence, with good building and out-houses. It must be in a pleasant and healthy location, and contiguous to schools and churches. For a place that will suit, good three-story brick houses, well located in Brooklyn, will be given in exchange. Address M., Box No. 1,255 New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 31 ACRES, WITH good two-story cottage well shaded and pleasantly situated, two barns and other out-buildings, in Upper Rahway, N. J.; ten minutes' walk from dépôt, and one hour from New-York. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway.

STEAM POWER.

HEAVY STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE Empire Works, foot of East 25th-st. Rooms, vacant lots, or whole buildings, in sizes to suit. Inquire at the office on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N. S.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, JULY 9, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$5,000 Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad, 7 per cent. Bonds.
6,000 Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.
10,000 City of Quincy (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds, of 1877.
10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad, 1st mort. 8 per cent. Bonds.
8,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad, 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.
2,000 Ohio Cannel Coal, 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.
2,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Stock.
10,000 Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac Railroad, 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.
10,000 Kenosha City 7 per cent. Bonds.
5,000 Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac Railroad, 7 per cent. interest Bonds.
4,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, Convert. 7 per cent. Bonds.
2,000 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857.
49 shares N. Y. & N. H. R. R. (genuine stock) ..$100 each
100 shares Chic., St. Paul and Fon du Lac RR..$100 each
80 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad .... $100 each
40 shares Chatham Bank .... $25 each
10 shares Phenix Bank .... $20 each
150 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank .... $50 each
100 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co. .... $15 each
10 shares City Fire Insurance Co. .... $70 each
10 shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Co. .... $25 each
50 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co. .... $100 each
20 shares Firemen's Insurance Co. .... $17 each
20 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co. .... $50 each
10 shares Hanover Fire Insurance Co. .... $50 each
10 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co. ..$100 each
50 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co. .... $25 each
15 shares Union Ferry Co. .... $100 each
50 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co. ..$100 each
75 shares American Safety Paper M'n'g Co. .... $10 each
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, July 13.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

MATTHEW DOUGHTY, Auctioneer. No. 27 Centre-st., near City Hall.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, JULY 9, AT 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture of the residence No. 144 West 26th-st. It embraces richly-carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in the finest brocatelle, rosewood bookcases, pier-glasses, splendid carpets in twenty rooms, rosewood piano-forte, some splendid oil-paintings, library of standard books, together with chamber furniture in fine order, best curled hair mattresses, bedding, &c., curtain shades and cornices, basement and kitchen furniture, China crockery and glass ware, cutlery, &c., the whole for absolute sale; also the chandeliers and gas fixtures, worthy the attention of housekeepers and others. Catalogues at house.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell by order of the assignees of J. B. COOK, at No. 634 Broadway, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 9th and 10th July, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of cabinet furniture as above, embracing every variety of parlor, dining, library and bedroom furniture in rosewood, oak, mahogany and walnut, &c.; also, the unfinished stock, fixtures, &c.
N. B.—The lease of the above premises with the building will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange, of which due notice will be given.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 44 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th av., handsome household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor furniture, mahogany sofas, chairs, pier and centre tables, pier glasses, bedroom furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of Kitchen Furniture, with which the sale will commence.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SOLD FOR ACcount of whom it may concern, on THURSDAY, July 9, 1857, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a large bay carriage horse, about 16 hands high, and 8 years old. Sale without reserve. Also, a very handsome black horse, 14½ hands high, 6 years old, of great endurance and warranted sound and kind in all harness. The owner thinks he can trot in 3 minutes; has never been trained.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
DAMAGED FURNITURE FROM IRA CAMPBELL'S WAREROOMS, NO. 37 MERCER-STREET, BY FIRE, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, July 9, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No 108 Grand-st., damaged furniture by fire—damaged cabinet furniture, rosewood, oak, black walnut, satin wood, curled maple and mahogany parlor, bedroom, library, and dining room furniture, made expressly for customers.

WM. B. JONES, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF furs, hats, caps, straw goods, parasols, umbrellas, show-cases, &c. On FRIDAY, July 10, 1857, at No. 449 Canal-st., between Hudson and Varick sts. Sale to commence at 10, A. M. M. SPERLING, Assignee.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BACKUS RANGES
For Summer and Winter.
SUMMER RANGES,
FURNACES.
A general assortment of COOKING STOVES,
Wholesale and Retail,
At the Stuyvesant Stove Works Dépôt,
SAM. S. UTTER, Proprietor,
No. 220 Water-st.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT-AIR FURNACE.—Great economy in fuel, positive purity of the warm air, no danger of setting the building on fire, as the fire passes through 30 feet of flues, and the cold air is exposed to all the heated surface. There is no downward draft, and no damper openings. It can be cleaned in five minutes. Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, office and salesroom No. 380 Broadway, corner of White-st., New-York.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin. Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 336 BROADway, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE— New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 8:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 6:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave dépôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:
7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL!
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.
The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Leave Flushing at 6 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 6:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.
RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.
At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.
N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.
CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R. daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 50	GrotonJunct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 85		New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new and elegant steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Thursday, July 9, 4 P. M.	Thursday, July 9, 7 A. M.
Friday, July 10, 4 P. M.	Friday, July 10, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 11, 5 P. M.	Saturday, July 11, 7 A. M.
Sunday, July 12, 7½ A. M.	Saturday, July 11, 8½ P. M.
Sunday, July 12, 7 P. M.	Sunday, July 12, 11½ A. M.
Monday, July 13, 12 M.	Monday, July 13, 7½ A. M.

Stages for Squan Village and all parts of the country.

JULY, 1857.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, RED BANK and all the intermediate landings. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from the foot of Robinson-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thu'day, July 9, 8 A. M.	Thu'day, July 9, 3½ P. M.
Friday, July 10, 9 A. M.	Friday, July 10, 4 P. M.
Saturday, July 11, 10 A. M.	Saturday, July 11, 5 P. M.

JULY 1857.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River.

LEAVE NEW YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Thu'day, July 9, 4 P. M.	Thu'day, July 9, 7 A. M.
Friday, July 10, 4½ P. M.	Friday, July 10, 7 A. M.
Saturd'y, July 11, 5 P. M.	Saturd'y, July 11, 7 A. M.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. AMMING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., and 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M. and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 1, THE steamer THOMAS HUNT, Captain R. H. HALL, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 26, North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., for Perth Amboy, daily, (Sundays accepted,) at 3½ P. M., landing at Staten Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge and Tottenville. Returning, will leave Perth Amboy at 7 A. M.

THE FAST AND SPACIOUS STEAMER BROADWAY will commence her regular trips as a day boat for Albany, on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, from the foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., making the usual landings; arriving in Albany in time for the cars to Saratoga or the West.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY—Fare, 75 cents, landing at Cozzens' West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6¼ and Newburg 7½ A. M.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND SING SING—Making the usual landings on the river. The splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. BENSON, will leave pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Peekskill at 1½ P. M., making the usual landings on her return. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY BOAT—FOR COZZENS, NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie and Catskill, connecting with the stages to the Catskill Mountain House, on SATURDAY of every week, at 9 A. M., from the foot of Franklin-st. The steamer CATSKILL.

ARMENIA—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M. Arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, [illegible] and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:	FROM LIVERPOOL:
Saturday, June 20 1857	Wednesday, June [illegible] 1857
Saturday, July 4 1857	Wednesday, July [illegible] 1857
Saturday, July 18 1857	Wednesday, July [illegible] 1857
Saturday, Aug. 1 1857	Wednesday, Aug. [illegible] 1857
Saturday, Aug. 15 1857	Wednesday, Aug. [illegible] 1857
Saturday, Sept. 12 1857	Wednesday, Sept. [illegible] 1857
Saturday, Sept. 26 1857	Wednesday, Sept. [illegible] 1857
Saturday, Oct. 10 1857	Wednesday, Oct. [illegible] 1857
Saturday, Oct. 24 1857	Wednesday, Oct. [illegible] 1857
Saturday, Nov. 7 1857	Wednesday, Nov. [illegible] 1857
Saturday, Nov. 21 1857	Wednesday, Nov. [illegible] 1857
Saturday, Dec. 5 1857	Wednesday, Dec. [illegible] 1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24 1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.
The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. [illegible], 2,250 tons burthen;
INDIANA, Capt. [illegible], 2,300 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. [illegible], 2,316 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen;
owned by the European and American Steam Shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.
Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first-class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.
The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.
RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $[illegible]; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.
The steamship JASON will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, July 8, and be succeeded by the QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, July 22, and the INDIANA.
For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
CANADA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, June [illegible]
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 1
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 8
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 15
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 22
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 29
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. 5
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 12
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. 19
Berths not secured until paid for.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK.
New-York, Sat'y, June 20, 12 noon. | Edinburg, June 17.
Edinburg, Sat'day, July 11, 12 noon. | Glasgow, July 8.
Glasgow, We'day, Aug. 5, 12 noon. | New-York, July [illegible].
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon. | Edinburg, Aug. [illegible].
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon. | Glasgow, Sept. [illegible].
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND ANTWERP.—The splendid and powerful new iron Steamship CONSTITUTION, E. POUGET, Commander, will depart for Antwerp, calling at Southampton, on THURSDAY, July 16, from Pier No. 20 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, INCLUDING PROVISIONS.
In 1st Cabin .... $90 | In 2d Cabin .... $[illegible]
In 3d Cabin .... $35 |
This Steamer has five water-tight compartments, and carries an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to
AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.
☞ Certificates of passage will be issued here to parties who are desirous of bringing out their friends, at the following rates:
In 1st Cabin .... $100 | In 2d Cabin .... $[illegible]
In 3d Cabin .... 65 | In Steerage .... [illegible]
(till July 17th inst.)

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First cabin .... $130 | Second cabin $75
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, July 23. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail August 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL—STEAMSHIP LEBANON, T. COOK, commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $[illegible], including provisions and Steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 11th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $[illegible]; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. [illegible] Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.
Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $35 to $100.
Gold Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $200.
We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.
We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.
We will case up Watches to suit customers.
Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.
We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIRE. T. B. LANDER.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.
HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton. For sale by
A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.
300 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PREMIUM HORSES FOR SALE.—A SUPERB pair of English and Morgan horses, raised and broken by myself. They are 16 hands high, weigh 1,160 pounds each; are of a rich glossy black color, and perfectly matched in every particular. They are very fast, highmettled horses, and probably have no superiors in the New-England States; at three years old they received premiums at the Middlesex County and United States Fairs. (See Journal of the United States Agricultural Society for 1855, pages 20 and 135.) J. A. HARWOOD, Littleton, Mass.

FOR SALE—A DOCTOR'S WAGON, VERY cheap, a sound, easy and substantial Phaeton, or Doctor's Wagon. Inquire at the stable of H. HILL, No. 63 Crosby near Bleecker-street.

OWNER WANTED—FOR A LOT OF ABOUT six tons soap-stone, which was forwarded from Huntington, Massachusetts, about three months since, consigned E. WEBSTER, N. Y. This lot of stone will be sold to pay charges if not called for on or before the 15th instant. FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent Connecticut River Railroad Line, Pier No. 28 Peck-slip, New-York.
New-York, July 6, 1857.

COAL CARTS WANTED.—EIGHT OR TEN coal carts, either new or second-hand. Address stating price and where to be seen, Box No. 2,353 Post-Office, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—(Late the Toledo and Illinois, and the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company.)—The stockholders and bondholders of this Company are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine-st., on THURSDAY, July 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., to learn of the present condition of the Road, and to decide on other matters of importance.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH, STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS. Office No. 39 William-st., (next building below Wall-st.) HENRY MEIGS, Jr., WM. ALEX SMITH, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO., BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in each $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road to 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same period, security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which new Bonds it was decided to make $50,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1863, and thus [illegible] the whole mortgage debt within the period [illegible]. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $150,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $50,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.

The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.

Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. E. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company [illegible] to sell to Stockholders [illegible] their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay [illegible] of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 26, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 80 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or in such larger or earlier sums as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 18 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 30th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857. CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.—THE SUBscribers offer for sale—

ST. LOUIS CITY SIX PER CENT. BONDS, five and twenty-five years to run.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY SEVEN PER CENT. ANTICIPATION BONDS, five years to run.

LEE COUNTY, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.

CITY OF KEOKUK, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.

The last two bonds guaranteed by the Keokuk, Fort des Moines and Minnesota Railroad.

CITY OF KEOKUK TEN PER CENT. ANTICIPATION BONDS, one, two and three years to run, secured by a special tax for the payment of principal and interest.

CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA, TEN PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.

CITY OF BURLINGTON, IOWA, EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.

The principal and interest of all the above Bonds payable in the City of New-York.

Full particulars can be had on application to E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

ULSTER COMPANY.—The stockholders of the late Ulster Company who are desirous of taking stock in "The Ellenville Lead and Copper Company," now holding all the property formerly owned by the Ulster Company, can have an opportunity of doing so until the 15th July by calling at the office of the company, No. 13 Broadway, Room No. 4, where the terms of subscription will be made known.

SAM'L L. MITCHILL, EDWIN LUDLOW, CHAS. BURKHALTER, Trustees.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD CO., No. 88 Wall-st. New-York, June 26, 1857.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of July, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Company, on and after that date. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from this date to the 7th of July inclusive. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 10 William-st., New-York, June 29, 1857.—The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 30th June, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the establishment of a registry of the stock of the Company, and will open on the 20th day of July. By order of the Board. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE COUPONS of the city of Quincy, due July 1, will be paid at our office, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

C. F. LINDSLEY—NO. 42 PINE-ST., WILL give his personal attention to negotiating BUSINESS PAPER, STERLING BILLS, LOANS, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	135,500
Total	$335,500

This Company has taken a TEMPORARY Office for the transaction of its New-York business, at No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the Bank of New-York Building, corner Wall and William sts. B. W. DE LAMATER, President. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO. CAPITAL, $200,000. Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York. This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property, AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE. GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President. EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Rich'd F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
F. De Peyster,	R. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Gerety,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hoguet,	Joannes Gourd,
C. E. Lahens,	Geo. B. Morewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. S. Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edouard Bocande,	William Ferdon,
T. J. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewen,	Charles B. White,
P. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 38 Wall-st. CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS. At an annual election held on Wednesday, June 24, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	JOHN T. E. MAXWELL,
WILLIAM K. LOTHROP,	NATHAN CLARK,
FREDERICK PENTZ,	ADON SMITH, Jr.,
JOHN M. MASON,	ROBERT McCLELLAN,
ELISHA BROOKS,	ADELMOUR W. KING,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	ROBERT H. GOFF,
OBSAMUS BUSHNELL,	ANTHONY HOGUET,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WILLIAM VOORHIS,
LEVI ONDERDONK,	ASH'M. BININGER,
DANIEL B. PIERSON,	CHAS. C. CARPENDER,
JOHN G. WELLSTOOD.	

At a meeting of the Board, held subsequently, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year. RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 59 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Penfold,
Charles R. Swords,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Compton,	Silas Bronson,	A. R. Eno,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
Samuel Willets,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Small,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
J. J. Ransom,	Alfred Willis,	Sylv'r L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	J. S. Boyd,	A. Y. del Valle,
Robert M. Bruce,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alex B. Laing,
Cor's W. Lawrence,	B. Townsend,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PIC-NIC BOXES, POCKET FLASKS, sandwich boxes, pic-nic baskets, and hampers, with all sorts of portable apparatus for camping out, either by [illegible] or officers of the army. Put up and for sale by STEPHEN WM. SMITH, No. 594 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 6th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

New-York, July 1, 1857.

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The depositors in this Bank are hereby notified that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and less than $500, and four per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and upward, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 20th inst., during the hours of business at the Bank. Interest not drawn out will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst. The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. JAMES MILLS, President. G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Watertown, July 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders, whose stock is registered in New-York, will receive their dividends at the Peoples' Bank, Canal st., in that City. E. B. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF this institution have declared a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent. on deposits between $5 and $500, and five (5) on larger sums, payable after Wednesday, 22d inst. All dividends not drawn will be added to principal and bear interest as such. By order. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th instant to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the transfer books, this day. FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Great Western Buildings, No. 39 Pine-st., New-York, June 29, 1857.—The semi-annual interest dividend on the capital stock of the Great Western Marine Insurance Company will be paid at this office on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed until that date. DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 30, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of July next. By order. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board. W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

New-York, July 1, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—Corner Fulton and Greenwich sts., New-York, July 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after July 11. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

SOUTHERN BANK, NEW-ORLEANS, July 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Northern stockholders at the Bank of America, on the 23d instant.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, June 4, 1857. A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. has this day been declared payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, June 27, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for six months, payable on and after the 1st day of July. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 26, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The People's Bank has declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last 6 months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of July. The Transfer Books closed till that date. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 174 Broadway, New-York.—The Directors of the Union Express Company have declared their fifth semi annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable at their office in New-York, on and after July 1. EDWARD P. BEACH, Sec. and Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, office No. 74 Wall-st., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of nine (9) per cent. payable on 9th instant. The transfer book will be closed until that date. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

New-York, July 2, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed till that date. J. R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE Company, office No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, 6th July, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand. JESSE PAULMIER, Secretary. JERSEY CITY, July 6, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., New-York, Friday, June 26, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July next. By order. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Brooklyn, E. D., July 3d, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. H. GIROUX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., July 3, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand. JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 6 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1857.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 15th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK.—JUNE 27, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st of July next. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 27, 1857.—A dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this institution, on and after Monday, July 6, next. By order of the Board. SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Four per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on the 10th July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st until the 10th proximo. CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after July 10. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE PATERSON AND HUDSON Railroad have declared a dividend of four and one-half per cent., payable at the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York, on the 3d of July.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED STATES FIRE INsurance Company, Office No. 69 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on demand. JAMES WILKIE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK.—A DIVIdend of four (4) per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 6th of July next. June 26, 1857. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTROPLATING.—A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS. For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists, No. 244 (old No. 4) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND OTHERS.—A large and well-assorted stock of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, including Dinner, Tea and Toilet Ware, will be sold, in lots to suit purchasers, at auction prices, at No. 281 Broadway, by order of the Assignee. Goods delivered at any part of the City.

BANK NOTICES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on Saturday, the 6th day of June, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$11,868,402 34
Due from Banks and Bankers		417,242 98
Due from the Directors of the Bank, $77,000		
Due from Brokers	$32,000	
Real Estate		376,067 48
Specie		1,955,950 61
Cash Items, viz.: Checks on other City Banks, received in regular course of business on the day previous		1,585,199 61
Stocks		200,158 24
Bills of Solvent Banks		26,592 00
Expense Account		16,766 97
		$16,548,365 18

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$7,999,240 00
Circulation Registered	$9,095	
Less Notes on hand	None	2,095 00
Profits		886,476 27
Due to Banks		2,349,728 45
Due Depositors on Demand		5,367,879 47
Amount due not included under either of the above heads, viz.: Dividends Unpaid		4,917 94
		$16,558,365 18

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—JOHN A. STEVENS, President, and HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of Bank of Commerce in New-York, a Banking Association located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 6th day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 8th day of July, 1857. JOHN A. STEVENS, President. H. F. VAIL, Cashier. JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 2, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of the increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank, having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive. W. T. HOOKER, President. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK.—NEW-YORK, June 15, 1857.—The Board of Directors will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., of WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July next, by A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer, eight hundred and sixty (860) shares of the capital stock of the Bank, of the par value of $100 each, which stock, when the capital was increased, August 1st, 1853, was not taken by the existing shareholders, who alone had the right to subscribe, and became forfeited. These shares will be entitled to the full dividend on the 1st August next, if the terms of the sale be fulfilled. Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale at the Banking-House, and the residue on or before the 28th of same month. By order of the Board. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 11th will draw interest from the 1st. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. WM. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, Vice-Presidents. V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st. Deposits made on or before 11th July will bear interest from the 1st, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500; and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.; and on Wednesday and Saturday, from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, Vice Pres't's.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK.—No. 170 ATLANTIC-STREET.—Depositors are notified that interest at the rate of six per cent. on all sums of $100 and under, entitled thereto will be paid to depositors on and after the 20th inst. Deposits made the first ten days of July will draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. C. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK OF NEW-YORK are hereby notified that the first installment of 25 per cent. on the additional capital of the Bank, will be due and payable on the 1st day of July next. Stockholders will have the privilege of making their shares full stock at that time, or at any other subsequent period, by adding interest on their payment. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 644 Broadway, June 24, 1857.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount, will be paid to depositors in this institution, entitled thereto on and after Monday July 20. Interest not called for will draw the same as principal. E. J. BROWN, President. A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE Savings of Merchants' Clerks and others, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. Money deposited on or before Saturday, 11th July, will draw interest from 1st July.

Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President. ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.—New-York, June 10, 1857.—The second installment of $25 per share, on the increased capital stock of this Bank, has been ordered by the Board of Directors to be called for, payable on the 1st day of July next, with interest from May 1, last. Any stockholder may have the option of paying the remaining $50 per share required to make full paid stock, between the 1st and 10th of July, by adding interest as above. R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 482 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums, from $5 to $1,000, deposited in this Bank, on or before the 10th July next, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st July. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President. JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-President. JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE IRVING SAVINGS Institution have ordered that interest be paid depositors for the last 3 and 6 months ending June 30, 1857, at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, 20th July. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., 2 doors from Chatham-st., open every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 11th of July, will draw interest from the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, President. CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS AND Inspectors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to 15th July. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Flour and Feed Store, in a central location, now doing a good business. Horses, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stable for fifteen horses. Rent moderate. Lease ten years. The present owner is about leaving the City. Address S. C. D., *Times* office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPITAL of $25 to $30,000, in a highly lucrative and long established manufacturing business, to take the place of a partner retiring. To a person having the above capital, it will be satisfactorily shown that the business is paying over 40 per cent. profit on the sales. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 412 Post-Office.

TO PRINTERS.—A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, a complete card and job printing office in a desirable location, materials nearly new and all in first-rate order. Will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 123½ Fulton-st., corner of Nassau-st., 3d story.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York. E. P. FLAGLER.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FEED store, with stock and fixtures, horse and wagon, will be sold cheap if applied for this week. Apply to OLIVER B. POWELL, No. 191 Delancey-st., or of H. V. STEERS, No. 161 West 28th st.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHT FOR A Life-preserver, an improvement that far exceeds all others. Apply to the patentee, Dr. I. KNIGHT, No. 97 3d-av., City of New-York.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION Cushions, patented Feb. 19, 1856. Now acknowledged to be the best in use. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, next to Grace Church entrance.

MEDICAL.

A FALSE THEORY EXPOSED: THE TRUE SCIENCE REVEALED.

Mankind have long been engulfed in darkness as regards the mysteries of medicine, and of deriving a truthful solution of its power over disease, and its proper use in the treatment of the sick.

Medicine, as practiced by the regular faculty, is a delusion—a bundle of improbabilities and uncertainties. There is nothing in its theories on which the physician can rely as certain or fixed; the results obtained from its prescriptions are doubtful, and in most cases unsatisfactory.

It is a solemn and startling fact, that three-fourths of those "who have departed this life" died victims, not to *disease*, but to the injudicious application of this subtle and uncertain theory, as practiced by the regular faculty.

We have proved the utter falsity of the regular practice of medicine, and the great undeniable truthfulness of the *R. R. R.* over and over again; for, in a thousand cases, where the regular physicians have given up their patients as incurable, and had in many cases even set the time to only a few short hours, that their victims had to live, Radway's Ready Relief, Regulators or Resolvent, as the case may have been, has restored those dying patients to new life and health.

In the treatment of the sick by the R. R. R. remedies, there is nothing left to chance or uncertainties, for these remedies are so prepared as to possess fixed and positive curative powers, founded on principles as immutable in their power over disease, as the laws of gravitation over the earth. It is, therefore, impossible for these remedies to fail in removing from the human system the difficulty for which they may be given, and of restoring the whole human system to its normal condition of health.

This is readily seen in the miraculous efficacy of Radway's Ready Relief—for the moment this remedy is applied to the part or parts of the body tortured with pain, or crippled with infirmities, all pain and uneasiness ceases, and the crippled, lame and wounded limb become invigorated with renewed strength. So also with the Resolvent. The most repulsive sores, ulcers, humors, and the most obstinate of chronic diseases quickly become extinct after a few doses is taken.

In cases of dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, derangement of the liver, congestions, palpitation of the heart, Radway's Regulators, in the form of Pills, can be relied upon as a positive and certain corrector and regulator of these difficulties. In cases of temporary constipation, or derangement of the stomach or bowels, the Cathartic and Purgative Pills, given by the regular faculty, even if they remove the temporary difficulty, do so at the expense of cramps, sickness at stomach, and weakness, and, after the effects of these purgatives are over, the bowels are left costive and the system debilitated. Radway's Regulators will instantly relieve the pain and distress, remove the difficulty, and restore a regular action to the liver, stomach, bowels and other organs—they neither irritate, inflame, sicken or weaken the patient, and the evacuations are natural, without prostrating the system or cramping the bowels.

These remedies are the only ones that have reduced the hygienic principle to the fixity of a mathematical demonstration—invariable in all cases, and proceeding on a settled routine. They, and they alone, have imparted to the incongruous experience and repugnant practice of the so-called "regular faculty," the precision and invariability which are essential to the requirements of a science. Taking the human body as the problem, and health as its normal condition, they proceed by fixed rules to eliminate all extraneous and deleterious particles, and thus restore the constitution to its integrity, by the expulsion of those local or organic irregularities which vitiate the soundness of the whole.

DANGEROUS DISEASES.

In Cholera, Yellow Fever, Ship Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Typhus and Typhoid Fever, and all malignant and malarious Fevers—Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators are not only positive curatives, but certain preventives.

Not only in the milder latitudes of the North have these Remedies cured the patients of these terrible maladies, but under the burning zones of the tropics, where in the wildest and most violent degrees, they scourged the people as a pestilence. With these Remedies you need not fear exposure to any contagious disease or infectious malady.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

All diseases that have become *established* in the system, called chronic or constitutional, Radway's Resolvent, aided by the Relief and Regulators, will remove Scrofula, Syphilis, Bronchitis, Ulcers, Sores, Fever Sores, Humors, Salt Rheum, and all skin diseases will quickly yield to this all powerful remedy.

The use of the Resolvent will, in a few weeks, entirely change the whole condition of the body, we care not from how many generations you have derived your title to the diseases established in your bodies, Radway's Resolvent will remove it, and give to you what your forefathers were unable to—a pure and healthy body—free from disease.

COMMON DISEASES.

All diseases prevalent at this season of the year, caused by derangements of the organs of the system, sudden changes of the weather, heat and cold, disturbed circulation of the blood—Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tic Doloureux, Bowel Complaints, Fever and Ague, Headache, Toothache, Aches and Pains of all kinds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Falls, Inflammatory Diseases, Congestive Diseases, Humors in the system—Impure Blood, Boils, Pustule Pimples, Blotches, &c. Liver Complaints—Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, and all diseases, whether acute, inflammatory, malarious, nervous, chronic or constitutional, RADWAY'S Remedies will most positively exterminate and restore the infirm and enfeebled system to health and strength.

AN OFFER—TO THE DYING.

Ye who have friends now upon the brink of the grave, on whom all hopes of recovery are lost—who have been given up as incurable by your physician, we invite you to make one more effort to save the valued life of the dying one. A trial of these Remedies cannot do any injury, and may restore to life and health, even though no hopes are entertained by your physician. Over a thousand such instances have come to our knowledge; and we therefore feel ourselves justified in requesting the trial. Surely, after the physician says he can do no more, his prejudice to your using a remedy that might do good, is criminal.

As one of the instances we have alluded to in the above article, we refer the public to the case reported to us by Richard Griffeth, Esq., well known in Canada West, as a man of high integrity, and well-approved of by his countrymen for his high official capacities.

HARROWSMITH, Fontenac Co., C. W., June 24, 1857.

In October, 1855, my wife giving birth to a child, left her bed too early, and caught a severe cold, which promised to terminate her life. The best physicians in this neighborhood and Kingston were in attendance on her—but all of no avail—*the Doctors had given her up to die*. *For seven consecutive weeks* I sat at her bedside momentarily watching to see her breathe her last. I happened to see a copy of your paper, called "*The Moving World*," and there read of your medicines. I resolved to test them as a last resort. I gave her the *Resolvent* with the Regulators—and Relief—according to directions, and *in three days*

I OBSERVED A WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.

From this she daily recovered, and is now, thank God, better than ever she was in her life.

The child, when three months old, caught a bad cold, and *dwindled away to a mere skeleton*, nothing but *bone and skin*; his *eyes protruded from his head, as if they would drop out*; the physicians all united in saying there was no use of attempting to save him; *his case was hopeless, as it was too young, and must die*. But I thought different. Your Remedies gave life to my wife, while the doctors gave her up to death. I again had recourse to them. I gave him the Resolvent internally, and used it as a wash externally, to his eyes. He is now a laughing, hearty, prattling child, enjoying the best of health. Your most obedient and grateful servant, RICHARD GRIFFITH.

The above, reader, is but one out of thousands of similar cases in the world, where, had the verdicts of the physicians been relied upon, without further trial, *death* would have seized its victim. Do not, therefore, give up your friends on the mere report of your physicians, who say they can do no more. When you are told this, resort to our Remedies. RADWAY & CO., No 162 Fulton-st.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are affixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

A "PRIVATE TREATISE" ON THE CURE OF CERTAIN DISEASES, &c.—In the plainest words, this little volume gives the treatment and directions of a physician of immense experience. By this it will be seen there is no occasion to make known the subject to a second person, while those whose complaint continues on from month to month, may see at once the reason of it. "DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL TREATISE," price $1, is sold at No. 2 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) No. 30 Beekman-st., and by the Author, No. 784 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., or mailed securely enveloped and post-paid, by addressing Box 389 Post-Office.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhoea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the NE PLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL MEDICINES, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private discs with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Remember, all ye that have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." 50 Canal st., 3 doors east of Broadway.

DR. HORTON'S REMEDY CURES A CERtain prevalent disease without internal medicine. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, Nos. 192 Broadway, 274 Grand-st., and 562 Hudson-st.

MEDICAL.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.

This celebrated remedy for weak and inflamed eyes was constantly used, with signal success, by a distinguished oculist during a long professional career, and may be confidently relied upon as the very best salve that can be used. In cases where the eyelids are inflamed it acts almost like magic in relieving all irritation, and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!!—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu" for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Depôt No. 52 South 10th-st., below Chesnut, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S, take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer, it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood, thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price, $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 280 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Drs. Carnochan and Mott, and Ricord, of Paris, (the first living surgeon for diseases, &c., of the urinary, seminal and sexual systems,) has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., half a block east, where he may be consulted, in English or French, personally or by letter; hours, 8 to 1 o'clock, and 6 to 9 o'clock evenings. Dr. H. tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief; and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, "no mercury," and the effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Chronic and nervous complaints also treated.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, A Mixture for the cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner John-st.; T. T. GREEN, corner 14th-st. and Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR.—A superlative remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, piles, &c., in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO.'S, No. 115 Franklin-st. Price $2. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one stamp to Box No. 4 586 Post-Office, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES FOR THE TREATment of all diseases and abuses of the sexual and urinary system, stricture, debility, gleet, nervous and seminal weakness, piles, gravel, dyspepsia, and all chronic and constitutional diseases. Recent cases of disease quickly and radically cured. Hours till 1, and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted. No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st.

MADAME ORFELA, PHYSICIAN—LATE of Paris; residence No. 7 Delancey-st.; feels grateful to the public for their liberal patronage. Her friends would find it much more agreeable by calling in the early part of the week; on Saturday her rooms are inconveniently crowded.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 651 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ¾ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE, New-York, June 25, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 13th day of August next, at noon, for the construction of the Embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. The Reservoir will cover about 106 acres of land, and will be in depth 38 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:

63,904 cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.
70,000 cubic yards of puddle.
651,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment.
385,100 cubic yards of rock excavation.
21,000 cubic yards of broken stone.
47,010 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.
850 cubic yards of concrete.
550 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.
2,000 cubic yards of paving, laid in cement.
824,000 B. M. feet of sheet piling.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next. N. VAN SCHAICK, President. THEO. R. DE FOREST, Ass't Com'r. A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer. Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, No. 88 White-st. New-York, July 6, 1857.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Police for renting suitable accommodations within the Metropolitan District for the detention of witnesses who are unable to furnish security for their appearance in criminal proceedings, as provided by section 14 of the act passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board.

TO MASONS, CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals for the erection of a dwelling-house at Glenwood, Yonkers, on the Hudson, accompanied by the names of sureties, will be received until 12 o'clock on Monday, 20th inst., at the office of JOHN DAVIS HATCH, Architect, room No. 32, Bank of Commerce, Nassau-st., New-York, where the plans and specifications may be seen until the 16th inst., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 28, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company," to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York. N. P. STANTON, Deputy Secretary of State and Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, passed June 9, 1857, notice is hereby given that the above sale is postponed for two weeks. J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, passed June 26, 1857, notice is hereby given that the above sale is further postponed to the 23d day of July next. N. P. STANTON, Deputy Secretary of State, And Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS. Free from poison, for the destruction of Bedbugs and Roaches, Ants and Fleas, Moths and Musquitoes, Flies and Plant-Insects, Insects on Fowls and Animals.

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.

Principal Depôt, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ANTHONY DUGRO and JOHN E. PAFF, Plaintiffs, against FRANCIS SALMON and ANN ELIZA his wife, Samuel Roberts and [illegible] his wife, Benjamin V. Vandervoort and Mary his wife, William Gledhill and Catharine his wife, Daniel H. Allen and Maria his wife, Joseph Stuck and Maria his wife, John Parsons, James Parsons, Cornelius Parsons, Sarah Parsons, Jennie Parsons, Henry Vandergriff and Caroline his wife, Gilead A. Smith and Anna Maria his wife, David Robbins, —— Wood, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court in the City Hall in the City of New-York on the 3d day of June, 1857, and serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 293 Broadway, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 3, 1857. F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr. je3-law6wTh* No. 293 Broadway, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—KINGS COUNTY.—DAN H. ARNOLD and [illegible] SWIFT against WILLIAM R. ROBINSON, GEORGE H. STINGLEY and THOMAS A. JENCKES.—Summons.—For Relief. (Com. not ser.) To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 12, 1857. BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plffs' Att'ys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the place aforesaid, on the 3d day of July, 1857. BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, jy3-law6wTh* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—DAVID REA AND HUGH S. POLLOCK, against JOHN LEVI.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 157 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars with interest from the 13th day of February, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857. ISAAC VAN WINKLE, Plaintiffs' Attorney. je18-law6wTh*

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—DAVID REA and HUGH S. POLLOCK, against JOHN LEVI.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 157 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the 13th day of February, 1856, besides the costs of this action. Dated New York, June 1, 1857. ISAAC VAN WINKLE, Plaintiffs' Attorney. je18-law6wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL GARDINER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of JOHN R. GARDINER, No. 141 Joralemon street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated June 10, 1857. JOHN R. GARDINER, WILLIAM H. GARDINER, Executors. je11-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GUSTAV GRATZ, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, corner of Sands and Fulton sts., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 25th day of December next.—Dated June 22, 1857. SIGMUND ROSENBERG, Administrator. je25-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH W. BURDEN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at the residence of FRANCIS H. LORETT, No. 488 Grand-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the thirteenth day of November next.—Dated, May 6, 1857. MARIA BURDEN, Executrix. my7-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT L. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 10 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 21, 1857. EDWIN A. STEVENS, Executor, &c. my21-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. SEAMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of SCHUREMAN HALSTED, No. 18 and 20 Murray-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 28, 1857. HENRY MOORE, SCHUREMAN HALSTED, Executors. ja29-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS E. KING, late of the City of New-York, counselor-at-law, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of July, 1857. FREDERICK G. BURNHAM, Executor, jy9-law6mTh No. 167 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN P. MEAD, late of the City of Brooklyn deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, corner of Bedford and Flushing avenues, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated July 7, 1857. jy9-law6mTh* MARIA G. MEAD, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ESTHER ROBINSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of November next.—Dated, New-York the 28th day of April, 1857. ALANSON ROBINSON, Executor. ap30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE E. TUNISON, late of the City of New-York, builder, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 181 Sixth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 27, 1857. my28-law6mTh* GEORGE G. SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of PHILIP HART, late of the City of New-York, Baker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of MYER MASTEN, No. 1 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 4, 1857. f5-law6mTh* FRANCIS MILLER, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES ALBRO and JOHN W. HOYT, under the firm of ALBRO & HOYT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the name of the firm in liquidation. JAMES ALBRO. JOHN W. HOYT. New-York, July 1, 1857.

JOHN W. HOYT, having associated with himself as copartners EDWARD GRIFFITH and ROBERT R. JONES, under the firm of JOHN W. HOYT & CO., will continue the manufacture of Floor Oil-Cloths, at Elizabeth, N. J., and the sale of Oil-Cloths, of every description, on the premises No. 76 John-st., and Nos. 31 and 30 Platt-st., New-York. New-York, July 1, 1857. JOHN W. HOYT & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES ALBRO and JOHN W. HOYT, under the firm of ALBRO & HOYT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the name of the firm in liquidation. JAMES ALBRO. JOHN W. HOYT. New-York, July 1, 1857.

The subscriber will continue the manufacture of floor oil-cloths at his works, Elizabeth, N. J. Messrs. ROBINS, POWELL & CO., No. 35 Broadway, New-York, and No. 125 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, are sole agents for sale of oil-cloths of my manufacture. JAMES ALBRO. ELIZABETH, N. J., July 1, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOSEPH SHILTON and HENRY STOCKS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the said firm will be settled by JOSEPH SHILTON, who alone is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation. New-York, June 18, 1857. JOSEPH SHILTON, HENRY STOCKS.

New-York, June 13, 1857. MR. GEORGE HUNTER BROWN, SON of our MR. JAMES BROWN, has been admitted as a partner in our house. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

MR. DAVID DUNCAN HAS THIS DAY become a member of our firm. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. New-York, July 1, 1857.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Roofs made tight and painted with the Patent Cement Roof Paint. One coat equal to 6 of common paint; price 1 cent per square foot. Apply at No. [illegible] Fulton-st., basement.

[Continued from First Page.]

[illegible] procure the same and charge the expense to the [illegible].

The 15th section also provides that "all telegraphic apparatus, public police property, books, records and accoutrements, now in the possession of the Police Departments of Brooklyn and New-York are hereby [illegible] for the use of the Board of Police."

By the recent disbandment of the old police, the various Station-Houses have come into the custody of the Comptroller, as will be seen by the following section of the ordinance of 1844, Title IV., section 1: "It shall be the duty of said Comptroller to take charge of all the real estate belonging to the Corporation, and to prevent all encroachments thereon."

The Station-houses and other police accommodations required to be furnished by the Common Council to the Police Commissioners can now readily be supplied by a transfer at once of all these accommodations to the custody of the new Police Commissioners, and the Comptroller will coöperate with the Common Council in furnishing these accommodations by the transfer of all the real estate belonging to the Police Department. If this course is not adopted, it will then become the duty of the Comptroller, in conjunction with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to [illegible] or sell the premises thus released from public use. As they are not adapted to the common purposes of business, this would produce a great sacrifice, and subject the City to a large additional tax to supply the Police with stations for the precise object for which these buildings have been made. And [illegible] this: the money proceeds arising from the sale of the buildings would be paid into the Sinking Fund, [illegible] the expense of new accommodations [illegible] a direct tax to add to the already overburdened [illegible].

[illegible] this state of facts it is the obvious duty of all the [illegible] of the Corporation to use this property to answer the requirements of the new Police law; and whatever is done in this matter should be done quickly, to prevent injury to the Station-houses or loss of the property in them. By the section before quoted from the ordinance of 1844, it is made my duty to prevent encroachments on the real estate of the City, and by an ordinance of 1849 I am required to report the same to the Common Council.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER AND THE POLICE STATION-HOUSES.

The following communication was then read from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department:

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 Elizabeth-street, New-York, Tuesday July 7, 1857.

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I write you in regard to the disposition of the various Station-houses in the City, and claim that the wants of the Fire Department should be first attended to by your Honorable Body, especially in the Seventh and Eighth Fire Districts, which comprise the entire lower part of the City. The buildings in which the Fire Apparatus is deposited in those Districts unfortunately have been erected on leased grounds. The leases are about expiring, and, unless the City takes this favorable opportunity of providing suitable quarters for the firemen, in this, the most valuable portion of the great metropolis, it will be impossible for the present force to protect the immense wealth concentrated in the bonded warehouses, large store-houses, together with the various high buildings lately erected in the lower end of the City, not to mention the shipping and other interests connected with the harbor of New-York, which are entirely dependent on the exertions of the Department in the lower Districts for safety.

Within a few months the lease of the property on which Engine No. 38 is located, in Ann-street, will expire; also, the lease of Engine Company No. 42, [illegible] expires Nov. 20 and 26.

Engine Company No. 20, one of the most efficient Companies down town, has been endeavoring to procure a location for the last four years. Hose Companies Nos. [illegible], 6 and 55 are without locations, and cannot be spared under any consideration. These are facts, and must be met by your Honorable Body at once. Now is the proper time to provide the above Companies with what they have long required, suitable accommodations. The Station-houses of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards will not be needed by the Police. Locate the Fire Apparatus in them and it will save the City two hundred thousand dollars, and, in a measure, insure the safety of the most valuable portion of our City. Buildings to deposit Fire Apparatus in must be had, no matter at what price. The higher the value of property the greater is the necessity for the ample protection from the ravages of fire.

Respectfully, &c., HENRY H. HOWARD.
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Police.

THE GREAT EASTERN AGAIN.

The resolution of invitation to the *Great Eastern* was called up again.

Alderman BLUNT moved a reference to the Committee on Arts and Sciences. Lost.

Alderman TUCKER moved to amend by striking out the messenger, and applying the $2,500 to clearing out the harbor. Lost. The resolution was then adopted, and the Board adjourned to this evening.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Wednesday afternoon,—the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

A great number of comparatively unimportant petitions and reports were presented and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The following amended resolution of Councilman WARNER was then taken up, the Committee on the subject being discharged:

Resolved, That the Station-houses, and all police appurtenances belonging to the City and County of New-York be, and is hereby transferred to the keeping and use of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Upon this matter, the President thought that a day's delay in acting upon the resolution would be fatal. He had been among the first to oppose the new Police Bill—still, his private opinions ought to give way to his convictions of public duty. The highest legal tribunal had decided upon the matter, and it was the duty of good citizens to bow to that decision.

After some discussion, Councilman OTTARSON offered an amendment, which he subsequently withdrew. He thought it would cover the whole ground more perfectly than the original resolution.

Councilman HASWELL wished to amend, by inserting after the word "Station-houses," "except the apartments occupied by the Chief of Police."

Councilman NOYES contended that the removal of the telegraphic apparatus to other buildings would be attended with great immediate evils, as well as expense.

Councilman McGAHILL said it was unfair to remove the main wheel of a piece of machinery from factious motives. He was opposed to those amendments, and yet he would make one, "That these things should be given up, but that the Comptroller should take a correct inventory of them all, whether stolen or otherwise." An amendment to such effect was read. Some confusion prevailed. Various members rose to points of order.

Councilman JONES said it would not be wise to capitulate by half measures. Let the whole apparatus be given to the Metropolitan Commissioners manfully and in toto or not give it to them at all. Why should it be done otherwise than rightfully and in a good spirit? He had opposed this commission, it was however best to give way at once. He was opposed to Councilman HASWELL's amendment.

The amended resolution of Councilman WARNER was carried by a vote of 44 to 4. The amendments of Councilman McGAHILL and others were withdrawn.

The four constituting the minority were Councilmen MONROE, J. REILLEY, O'DONNELL and WALLACE. The Board presently adjourned to Thursday.

Alderman Wilson's Exhortation to the Police Commissioners.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL, New-York, July 8, 1857.

To the Metropolitan Police Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: You have been declared a Constitutional body. Before reporting on your communication asking for the use of the Station-houses, &c., &c., I would respectfully say that the Common Council have a deep interest in the preservation of the peace and prosperity of the City. We do consider it necessary to have a [illegible] and efficient Police. The members of the late [illegible] Police are well read, efficient and active men, [illegible] thoroughly the duties of [illegible] and organize a body of [illegible] efficiency would take at least two years. In the mean time what would become of our City? It will not do to have the military under arms at all times, acting as policemen. We want a Police to preserve the peace of the City, not armed soldiers parading our streets, with orders, that, when the order is given to fire, select their men, take good aim, and fire low, with the deadly Minié.

If, gentlemen, you have no other motive than the peace and the protection of our citizens, the Common Council will aid and assist you, and comply faithfully in sustaining the laws of the State.

Then, gentlemen, be generous, be magnanimous, and bury all political feeling in the discharge of your duties. Take the members of the late disbanded police into your departments as policemen, and you will not only benefit your department, but you will show to the citizens that you have their interests at stake above party consideration.

WILLIAM WILSON, Alderman First Ward.

Continuation of Coroner Perry's Inquisition—Important Evidence.

Coroner PERRY resumed, at 9½ o'clock A. M., yesterday, his inquisition upon the bodies of Henry Launtenburgh, J. J. Bernard and the Italian boy, three of the parties killed at the riot in Bayard-street on the 4th inst.

The first witness sworn was Thomas Scott, who testified as follows: I am a special policeman; I saw a number of men throwing stones in the riot of Saturday; I arrested a person who threw two stones; I could not recognize any one but him; I conveyed him to the Sixth Ward Station-house; his name is Patrick Mooney; I did not see any one killed; I arrested Mooney in Bayard-street.

Honora Higgins sworn: I am twelve years, and live at 11 Mulberry-street; a fight took place on the 4th of July in Bayard-street; I saw it about 5 o'clock; I saw a man named Patrick Hays in the fight; he had a gun which he gave to another man just after that my brother was shot; I have lived in Mulberry-street for a number of years; I don't know many of the neighbors; I know a man named Jack Dunn by sight; had a sister named Mrs. Collins; I know a man called Fatty Welch; I did not see him in the fight; I do not know where Hays lives.

John Smith, sworn: I live at No. 98 Centre-street; on the Fourth of July afternoon, about four o'clock, I was standing on the corner of White and Elm streets, when a man named Thomas Rooney came up and said, the "Metropolitans are a d—d set of fellows;" I told him to keep still, when he struck me in the side; I called to a few of my friends, when he went away, saying "If they come around Mulberry-street they won't have much sight;" I then went to the corner of Baxter and Bayard streets, where I saw Rooney beating an officer over the head with a brick; the officer's name is R. Bogardus; Rooney was not arrested while he was beating the officer; an Irishman interfered, saying "For God's sake don't kill him!" Rooney was not arrested; I saw Michael Foley running away with a wound on his face, and took him to the Hospital on Friday evening; I saw Daniel Sweeney with a number of bricks in his hand; he said he was laying to catch some of the Metropolitan Police to kill them; I saw *him again on Saturday engaged in the fight*; Sweeney was not arrested; he was one of the "Dead Rabbit" gang; Jacob Dunn, "Fatty Welch," and one Curlew, are the ringleaders of the gang; it was given out around that if they could lick the *Bowery Boys* they would have all the Sixth Ward; during the fighting against the *Bowery* men I heard them give three cheers for the old police, and a cry of "Down with the Black Republicans;" I do not know of any previous difficulty between the Bowery Boys and the "Dead Rabbits;" I saw some of the old police with the Bowery Boys; Peter Anderson, of the Metropolitan Police, asked the Bowery Boys to assist to fight the Dead Rabbits; they followed him, and he called upon other citizens to assist.

Jesse Ewing, a special policeman, testified to arresting Owen Gilmartin, whom he saw throwing bricks during the riot.

Solomon Scott, a special policeman, testified to arresting Patrick Mooney at the scene of the riot.

Hannah Higgins was examined, and testified in effect as she had already done at the inquest held upon her brother at the Hospital, who was killed at the riot.

No other witnesses being present, the case was adjourned until this morning.

Warrants were at once issued for the arrest of the parties implicated by the testimony.

The witnesses testified with great reluctance, seeming afraid of consequences that might result, should they identify any of the guilty.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

All was quiet about the office of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners yesterday, though the crowd of lookers-on and applicants was very large.

The Commissioners met at 10 o'clock, adjourned at 12 o'clock, and met again at 2 o'clock P. M. They did not adjourn finally until after 5 o'clock P. M. A large amount of business was done. The following named parties were appointed patrolmen for the Nineteenth Precinct: John W. Johnson, Jas. R. Risley, George V. Van Brunt, Jasper Sealing, Jas. R. Lawrence, Daniel Hellock, Philip Dengiedein, Albert Rogers, Jas. N. Murray, John C. Brown, Benjamin Visbryck, Jesse Forsner, A. J. Thompson, Thos. McKnight.

The following were reported on favorably by the committee and will doubtless be appointed to-day:

Fourth Ward—Henry Boorman, John Burns.

Fifth Ward—Cornelius Allison.

Sixth Ward—George A. Williams, Nathaniel White, Robert Dalton, E. W. Sedrey, Edward Smith, William Casey, John S. Mills, John R. Lawrence, Moses Lyons, Thos. Langlon, Gilbert Forbes.

Seventh Ward—Samuel Mullett, Thos. F. Williams, Benjamin Smith.

Eighth Ward—Frederick Morallus, Wm. W. Tapper, James Welhams, M. Carmody, Samuel Corbacha, George Carter, Edward Johnson.

Ninth Ward—Thos. Dutcher, Leonard Scheiffelin.

Tenth Ward—Wm. Nash, Edward Rennier.

Eleventh Ward—Henry B. Ogden, John W. Weeks, John Rose.

Thirteenth Ward—John S. Pilgrim, Richard H. Bird.

Fourteenth Ward—Patrick McCowley, James McGonery, Bernard O'Rourke, George Seiner, Francis McChain, James Dram.

Fifteenth Ward—Jacob Rever, Michael Woods.

Sixteenth Ward—E. J. Patterson, John E. Ender, Richard Winthrop.

Seventeenth Ward—Geo. Little, Benjamin S. Baker.

Eighteenth Ward—Patrick Wallen, M. Deneck, Abraham K. Dixon.

Nineteenth Ward—Samuel L. Olden.

Twentieth Ward—John McHue, Simon V. Wooley, James Erwin, Philip H. House, Edward H. Johnson, Philip Earl, Jacob De Puy.

Twenty-first Ward—William Fee, John Connelly.

Twenty-second Ward—Jacob Hopper.

Condition of the City, as Seen by the Police.

The following, from the returns of the officers of the various police districts, yesterday morning, exhibits the condition of the City during Tuesday:

First and Third Wards—One arrest for burglary, one for intoxication, one for petit larceny, and one for insanity.

Second Ward—Three arrests for drunkenness and disorder.

Fourth Ward—Blank return.

Fifth Ward—Five arrests for drunkenness, one for fighting in the streets, one for interfering with the officer, one pickpocket, one runaway, two for disorderly conduct. A colored man, named Wm. H. Wilson, was found by O. H. King, at the corner of Hoboken and West streets, with severe spasms and cramps, and removed to the Hospital. Two ladies were run over in Broadway about 9 o'clock. The driver was arrested and taken to the Station House, but, as no one appeared to enter a complaint, he was dismissed.

Sixth Ward—Two arrests for drunkenness, two for assault and battery, three on suspicion of theft. Among these last was Henry Leavey, an Englishman. He is a river thief, caught at Market-street slip in the act of landing with a boatload of old trash, ropes, &c., with an accomplice, who made his escape. At 11¼ o'clock last night the door of Hall & Co. was found open; supposed to have been entered by burglars.

Seventh Ward—One arrest for drunkenness, and one for assault and battery.

"All quiet in this precinct yesterday; and at the exhibition of fireworks last evening there was no disturbance, through there was a large concourse of people assembled, who witnessed a fine display. At 12 we dismissed most of our special patrolmen until 8 A. M. this morning."

Eighth Ward—Five arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Ninth Ward—Five arrests for intoxication and disorderly conduct; one for larceny, and one for insanity.

The exhibition of fireworks at Jackson-square came off last evening according to announcement. Although a large crowd was attracted everything passed off in the most orderly manner.

Tenth Ward—Four arrests for vagrancy; one for assault and battery. Patrick Holland and James Hopkins, *alias* Polly, were arrested for highway robbery.

Eleventh Ward—Three arrests for assault and battery; Robert Jones for passing counterfeit money upon J. M. Sands.

Twelfth Ward—Manny Hiltman arrested for assault and battery upon Ann Dalton.

Thirteenth Ward—Two arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; two for assault and battery; one for petit larceny.

Fourteenth Ward—Blank return.

Fifteenth Ward—Two arrests for intoxication and disorder.

Sixteenth Ward—Two arrests for intoxication.

Seventeenth Ward—Three arrests for intoxication and disorderly conduct, one for assault and battery, two for petit larceny and one for grand larceny.

"At the exhibition of fireworks in Tompkins-square all passed off quiet and orderly."

Eighteenth Ward—Three arrests for drunkenness and disorder.

"There was a splendid display of fireworks in Madison-square last night. The citizens appeared well pleased, the peace was preserved, and all went off harmoniously."

Nineteenth Ward—Three arrests for intoxication and disorderly conduct, one for assault and battery, and one for insanity.

Twenty-first Ward—One arrest for disorderly conduct. Phillip C. Rouke arrested on complaint of Jas. Eldridge, was committed for trial, in default of $200 bail, by Justice Davison.

Twenty-second Ward—The exhibition of fireworks drew together a large concourse of people, from 2,500 to 3,000 being present. Sergeants Van Arden and Colter were upon the ground with a platoon of men, and preserved the best of order. A great number of citizens congratulated the men upon their conduct during the evening.

"The Old Police and the New Commissioners."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The independence with which your journal seeks to treat every public question, is evidence of a desire to be always just and right. But the best intentions are sometimes foiled by a misapprehension of facts, or hurried and inconsiderate deductions drawn from them. For one, I certainly cannot subscribe to the justice, accuracy, or consistency, in all respects, of the article in your issue of this morning, under the caption which I have placed at the head of this communication; and I respectfully solicit the opportunity to state the objections to that article as they present themselves to my mind.

The general scope of the article in question is to show that the Metropolitan Police Commissioners have acted unfairly and unjustly in removing those members of the old Police who adhered to the fortunes of FERNANDO WOOD, and refused obedience to the new law. In the course of an argument to sustain this proposition, the article asserts that the late police contest was "elevated into the rank of a party issue." This is inaccurate, as I understand it. WOOD and his myrmidons, in order to sustain their falling cause, attempted to vest the question with a party character, but failed; and it is notorious that among those whose rejoicings at his overthrow are most enthusiastic, stand men high in the confidence of the Democratic Party. The Mayor and his followers can palliate their rebellion by no such subterfuge. As well might the Abolitionist, caught in the act of "running" slaves from South Carolina, plead in extenuation of his violation of the law, that he belonged to a "party" which deemed it unconstitutional to hold a human being in bondage.

Your article argues that the old policemen were serving under the orders of the Mayor, and continues:

"He was their officer, whose orders they were bound to obey, who was responsible for their acts done in the ordinary course of their duties. They had looked to him, and rightly, from their first enrolment, for legal as well as other guidance, and they were in no way bound to look beyond him."

The deduction evidently intended to be drawn from the passage quoted is, that the "Municipals" were justified in continuing to obey the Mayor's orders until the Court of Appeals had decided the question at issue. I answer, first, that there is no better settled maxim than the one which declares that "ignorance of the law excuseth no man." Second, that the old police were only bound to obey the Mayor as their *legal Chief*, and that when his power over the police ceased, their duties to him *as chief* also ceased, and that when the new Police law went into operation it was their duty to understand and obey it. They had not looked to the Mayor "rightly," in my humble judgment, "for legal as well as all other guidance," except in direct connection with their duties as acknowledged officers: hence the plea that they were justified in taking his "legal" advice to resist the new law falls to the ground. The Mayor was a party in interest in the late contest, and prudence and common sense dictated an appeal to some other quarter than that for legal advice.

Finally, on that point, the men had the benefit of other advice than the Mayor's,—and if they chose to take his rather than that of the Supreme Court, the consequences of their error very properly fall upon their own heads. Grant that if they *remained* in the Municipal force they were bound to obey the Mayor, and still they are not relieved, for they were not compelled to remain there. Had they sought, obtained and followed sound advice, they could and would have abandoned the Mayor's guard, and accepted the invitation constantly tendered them to go into the Metropolitan service.

But you say the men were ignorant, uneducated, not accustomed to settle nice questions of law, &c., and hence were excusable for their error. The law can make no such distinction,—else who shall decide the precise degree of intelligence at which man's responsibility commences or terminates? Besides; it is only a few days since your own columns presented to us a special statute, unequivocally declaring that any disputed law which the Supreme Court decides to be constitutional, shall be accepted as valid forthwith, and be obeyed and enforced until the court of final appeal shall have promulgated a contrary decree. I respectfully submit, then, that with this unmistakable beacon to guide him to truth, the man who cannot *understand, or who fails to obey, so plain a law*, is unfit for the position of policeman.

Mayor WOOD's culpability in leading this police rebellion is doubtless greater than that of those who followed him; but his guilt cannot atone for theirs. As well might it be urged that the bandit who murders and robs at command of his chief, is relieved from *his individual responsibility. But let us suppose* a more familiar case. Suppose Mayor WOOD, the day before the Court of Appeals rendered its decision, had marched a platoon of men to No. 88 White-street, and they had obeyed his order to shoot down the *Police Commissioners. Will anybody say that the* men who thus obeyed his order to murder would be either legally or morally guiltless? Assuredly not. If any order is given to a sailor, soldier or policeman which is in violation of law, he obeys it at his own peril. *The circumstances may palliate his crime*, but cannot obliterate it, or disarm the law.

Your article charges that the new Commissioners failed to execute the law themselves, because they did not rush to extreme measures in crushing out the opposition to it; but at the same time you commend them for their prudence and forbearance. I maintain that the Commissioners did proceed to execute the law as rapidly as it was possible; and it was in its execution that they turned out the members of the old force who would not acknowledge its authority. I agree with you that they did well in not unnecessarily precipitating an open collision with the Mayor and his men, when bloodshed was the certain consequence, and there was no practical harm to be done by letting the "bogus" Police *wear their uniforms and stars until stripped of* them by the Court of last resort. But it is an error *to say that "the chiefs* had nothing to risk and they had intelligence and experience to aid them, and the courts to back them, and yet wavered; the rank and file had their daily bread dependent on their *refusing* to decide either one side or the other, and *yet, nolentes, volentes, they were forced* to decide from the very first."

On the contrary, the Commissioners *did* decide the law constitutional, and *did* proceed to business regularly under it, thus evincing their unwavering confidence in the validity of the law. They did not force the rank and file to "decide" the question of constitutionality of the law, but got the Supreme Court to do that very thing for them, and then in the fulfillment of the duty, for alleged non-execution of which they are now held to account, they were compelled to dismiss the men who refused obedience to the law. The dismissals settled, the power of the Commissioners ended, so far as the dismissed men were concerned—because the law itself provides against their reappointment. I think that upon a candid review of the facts, it must be admitted that, hard as is the fate of WOOD's defeated forces, the Metropolitan Police Commissioners have only fulfilled their duty, and that in the most forbearing and judicious manner.

SIGMA.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JULY 8.

$2,000	Indiana State 5s	81
500	Virginia 6s	89¼
1,000	Missouri State 6s	78½
25,000	do	78⅞
19,000	Ill. Canal Bds.'62	94
1,000	Erie R. 2d mt. bs.	95
1,000	Erie R. Bds. '75	75¼
2,000	do	76
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	97⅞
1,000	Hud.Riv.R.2d m.	89
2,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	76
1,000	Har. R. R.2d M.	75
1,500	Ill. Cen.R.R.Bds.	97½
500	do	91½
17,000	do	98
5,000	do b60	98¼
5,000	do b60	98¾
1,000	Ill F. Bds.with.p.	94¼
14	Ill. Cen. July R.	130
3,000	Gal. & Chi.1st M.	91½
22,000	L.E.&W.1stm.bs	48
25	Bank of Commerce	105
15	American Ex. Bk.	109
20	Metropol't Bk.Scrp.	105
10	Park Bank	162½
7	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	115½
60	Pensylv'a Coal Co.	91½
10	Sixth-av. Railroad	95
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	80
25	do	81
25	do	81½
80	do	82
1225	N.Y. Cen. R.R.	84
200	do b60	84½
100	do	83½
50	do s60	83¼
50	do	83½
300	Erie Railroad s30	27
100	do s30	27¼
100	do s60	27½
100	do	28½
250	do	28¾
150	do s10	28½
200	do s15	28½
400	do s30	28¼
600	do b60	29
100	do s30	28
200	do s30	28½
425	do	28¾
300	do b3	29
200	do s3	28⅝
300	La C. & Mil R.R. s30	40
150	do s10	41½
125	do	41½
50	do s10	42
50	do c	42
20	do	42½

7	Hud. River R. R.	19
100	do	20
1450	Reading Railroad	78½
200	do s10	78⅛
1200	do	78½
500	do b60	78¾
200	do b60	78¾
600	do s10	78
150	do	78⅝
391	M.S.& N.I.R.R. p&c	51
750	do opg	51
300	do b30	51
200	do b30	51½
850	do opg	50¾
100	do s3 aft opg	50¾
12	do p & c	50
40	do p & c	50¾
120	do opg	50¾
500	do s30	49
100	do s30	49½
100	do s30	50
10	Cle. Col. & Cin R.R.	94
500	Mich. Cen. R. R b60	83½
50	do s.b60	83
150	do	83
300	M. S. & N.Ia.p.s b60	80
165	do opg	79½
50	do	79
200	do	78¾
20	do	78⅝
106	Panama R. R.ex. d.	87½
200	do s30	87
170	Ill.C.R.R.ex.n. s'k.	123
58	do	122½
1100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	41
200	do	41½
1200	do b60	43
200	do s60	40¾
100	do s30	41
38	Ga. & Ch. R. R.	93
25	do b60	93½
150	do s30	91½
100	do	92½
1600	Cle. & To. R. R b10	60
100	do	60
100	do s30	60
160	do b60	61
200	do b60	61
200	do b60	60½
100	do c	60½
100	Chi.& R. I. R. R. s30	90
250	Mil. & Miss.R.R s30	55
50	do s60	55
200	do	55½
100	do s30	55½
50	do c	56

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	Missouri State 6s	78½
1,000	Ohio State 6s, '70	102
18,000	Virginia 6s	89¼
2,500	Erie RR. Bds. '75	75
5,000	Erie R.Cn. Bs.'71	55
5,000	Mich. So.S. Fd.b.	73
2,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	86¾
20	La Crosse & Mil. R.	42
25	do	41
75	do	40½
150	do	40½
250	N. Y. Cent. RR.	83
100	do b10	83
200	do	83½
100	do b30	83½
200	do b60	83½
400	do b60	83¾
200	do s3	83
100	do b7	83
40	Pacific Mail St. Co.	82

200	Erie Railroad s3	28
300	do	28½
500	do	27½
500	do b30	28¾
100	do	28
100	do	28½
300	Reading Railroad	78½
20	M. S. & N. I. R. p&c	50
500	do opg	49½
50	do p&c	49½
100	Gal. & Chi. R.	93
100	do	93½
500	Cleve. & Tol. RR.	59¾
100	do s30	60
250	do s30	60
450	do b60	58½
50	do s60	59½
100	do	59¾
170	Mil. & Miss. RR.	55
100	do b60	55½

WEDNESDAY, July 8—P. M.

The day has again been an exceedingly active one on the Stock Exchange, and at the Custom-House. The Stock movement, which after the enormous business of yesterday was expected to at least partially fall back, was maintained with considerable animation through the early session of the Brokers, and showed no marked signs of depression until after most the orders of the day were executed. At the Second Board, and after, prices were weaker by ⅛ ₽ cent. than they closed on Tuesday on New-York Central, Cleveland and Toledo, and Southern Michigan, and 1½@1¾ ₽ cent. on Reading, while Erie left off about the same price as at the final close yesterday, Milwaukee and Mississippi 1 ₽ cent. higher, and Illinois Central 3 ₽ cent. higher. We note the following fluctuations, beginning with the closing rates of yesterday:

New-York Central	83¾@84@83@83¾
Southern Michigan	50¾@51@49¾@49¾
New-York and Erie	28@28@28¾@28½
Toledo	59¾@60¼@59¾@59¾
Reading	78@78½@76½@76½
Milwaukee	54@56@55@55
Illinois Central	120½@123@122@123

The aggregate sales of the day amounted to full 80,000 shares. There was also a large business done in State Stocks at the Board of Brokers and in the Auction mart. The following sales were made by Mr. A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer:

$40,000	Virginia 6s Coupon Bonds, 1886	88¾
4,000	Virginia 6s Coupon Bonds, 1887	89
1,000	Virginia 6s Coupon Bonds, 1887	89¾
2,000	Louisiana 6s Coupon Bds., 1867	80
1,000	Louisiana 6s Coupon Bds., 1868	80
2,000	Louisiana 6s Coupon Bds., 1895	79
15,000	Louisiana 6s Coupon Bds., 1894	79
5,000	Louisiana 5s Coupon Bds., 1895	79
12,000	Louisiana 5s Coupon Bds., 1895	78½
6,000	Tennessee 6s Coupon Bds., 1892	89
2,000	California 7s Coupon Bds., 1861	89½
46,000	California 7s Coupon Bds., 1870	54½@55
100 shs.	Union Iron Min. Co. of N. America, p.s.	$10

Including the privileged rights attached to the old contracts in Illinois Central falling due this week, the deliveries are now being made at great disadvantage by the *short* sellers. The 38 shares of Rights attached to each contract for 100 shares of the old stock, brought over $1,000 premium, to-day, or 180@182 ₽ cent. And for the single shares, 128½ ₽ cent. was paid this afternoon. The rates give over 140 ₽ cent. on the original 100 shares as sold 30 or 60 days ago. There was a demand for Pacific Mail this afternoon as high as 88½ ₽ cent., equal to 93½ ₽ cent., with the last dividend. An extra division on the surplus profits of the concern has been agitated. *It is* either this, or the certainty that the Company have the surplus means of purchasing in their capital, to reduce it to any probable depreciation of the steamship property, that has led to the large advance. Panama Railroad improved on the dividend announced this morning. The general market closed dull. Some sales of Reading, it is said, were made on Philadelphia account.

The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury to-day amounted to $408,000. The whole receipts, including this item, were $618,405; payments, $378,359; balance, $10,275,588. The balance is still behind that of Saturday afternoon last, although the duties have been large for several days past. The *Persia* took about $150,000 in Mexican silver, which, with the gold, made the total Specie shipment $851,855. The Silver (or [illegible]) came in from Havana on Monday by the *Quaker City*. *The Street demand for Money at call is* not large. There is some activity in Discounts outside of as well as at Bank, but strictly prime paper continues in good request at 8@9 ₽ cent. Exchange closed flat for the steamer at 109½@¾. The English and Continental mercantile and banking letters by the *Arabia* are satisfactory. *The reduction of interest by the Bank of France to* 5½ ₽ cent. was not generally looked for, and is considered somewhat in advance of the proper degree of improvement in the Money Market. The Bank of England made no further reduction, although the last statement shows an improved condition in the Bullion and Bank Note reserve. The former now stands £11,172,862. The Funds were steady. The trade returns for May show an increase of £2,948,904 on the same month last year. The figures for Cotton fabrics stand;

Exported.	May, 1857.	May, 1856.
In Cotton Goods	£2,916,951	2,066,462
Cotton Yarns	770,818	472,552

The following interesting letter from an American gentleman of long business experience, who has been six or eight months in Europe, comes to us by the *Arabia*, with the privilege of making public use, of which we avail:

LONDON, Friday, June 26, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The financial world seems to brighten a little, but its condition is by *no* means settled. Many persons look for a very decided improvement in the future, while others insist that there was nothing in the state of the money market to justify the recent reduction by the Bank in the rate of interest. I am, however, strongly inclined to believe that unless some check occurs a further reduction of ½ ₽ cent. will soon take place. An anomalous condition of things as to the rate of interest has existed here for some time past, which, were it to continue permanently, would work out results of great import. Consols yielding but 3 ₽ cent. ₽ annum, have been steadily selling at about 94 ₽ cent., while any amount of money could be loaned on the pledge of the same Consols as security, at from 6 to 8 ₽ cent. Although great numbers of the English people prefer holding their own Government debt at a much lower rate of interest than that which they can obtain on other securities, yet it is manifest that so wide a difference could not long exist without lessening the demand for Consols, reducing their market value, and eventually compelling the Government to pay a higher rate of interest; thus increasing the national burdens and the national taxation. I am quite well aware that some time would be required to bring this about, but much less than many suppose would produce effects of a very marked character. As it is, consols are to a considerable extent artificially sustained. All the funds of estates and all trust funds, which exist here to an extent unknown to you, are, in the absence of any positive provision to the contrary, required to be invested in Consols; the Savings Banks are also required to invest in them largely, and if the design of Government to bring these institutions still further under their control should succeed, no doubt that nearly all their funds would be turned into the same channel. Owing to the high rate of interest at home, the investments by English people for some time past in American Securities have been very small. The success of the Illinois Central Railroad Company in the sale of their lands, and the consequent benefits expected by the Bond and Stockholders of the Company, have made their securities quite popular in this market. No new American projects have found favor for some time past, and the fall in Erie and Michigan Southern Railroad Stocks will for a short time affect most of your securities. Some of those of the well-known lines are, however, gradually absorbed by persons whose knowledge of American affairs enables them to act with discrimination in their purchases, and who having no desire to speculate, wish only for a certain and reasonable return on their investments. A better knowledge of your really reliable securities by a large class of persons who know very little about them, would in a short time very largely increase their market.

The highly-respectable house of ROBERT BENSON & Co. are about to bring out a large loan, I believe about $6,000,000, for the Dubuque (Iowa) Railroad Company. This Company is one of those upon which, I learn, a large grant of lands has been conferred by Congress, and from which grants great results, as in the case of the Illinois Central Railroad, are anticipated. The incidental privileges attached to this issue of Bonds, and their own merits, no doubt, with the willingness of a large number of persons here, quite as numerous, in proportion, as the like class on your side of the Atlantic to invest on contingent expectations of large returns in the future, will, I presume, secure their negotiation.

You in America are very much in the habit of thinking that the future of the financial world is known to or controlled by certain persons here, who have a mysterious sort of influence over it, and that here it can be ascertained when money is to be cheap, and when the reverse—but this is all a mistake. The future can be judged of in New-York just as well as in London. Steam and electricity have already done so much, and the latter will soon, with the completion of the Atlantic and Indian telegraphs, do so much more to bring together the distant parts of the world, that every important event, let it occur where it may, is at once known to and its effects felt by all. Here, as with you, when the question is "What makes the money market so close, and when is a change to come?" each person has his own solution of the problem, no two agreeing, unless, perchance, in professing their utter ignorance of the causes of the present, and their inability to judge of the future.

In conversation lately, with a gentleman prominent in the financial world, I expressed my surprise that in view of the great wealth and resources of the country, so much anxiety should be manifested as to the arrivals of gold from America and Australia. He admitted the fact, and assigned reasons for it very similar to those which would have been given with you under the like circumstances. Arrivals of the precious metals are looked for here about as eagerly as in New-York, and when received they affect an influence on the money market as marked in proportion as with you.

Another gentleman, well informed in all matters relating to money and commerce, conversing with me not long since, on the future of the financial world, said: "I can predict nothing about it—I expect some morning to reach my counting-room, having left it the evening before with money ruling firmly at 6 ₽ cent., and to find it, without any special reason for the change, a drug in the market at 4."

This time no doubt is coming, as Mr. DISRAELI, in a late speech, also insisted; but the question here, as with you, is, "When is it to be?" I leave the answer to your sagacity. L.

The City of Pittsburg has failed to make due provision for the interest on a portion of her *Public* Debt issued to certain Railway projects, which were expected to meet this charge, but could not, owing to their incomplete condition. The circumstance of the city's default under any state of things has occasioned much surprise here and in Philadelphia, and cannot very well be explained or apologized for to Foreign creditors, some of whom, to test the cause and remedy of the failure, propose to institute immediate legal proceedings. Bondholders, interested in the question, are requested to confer with Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Broad and Beaver streets, New-York.

MOVEMENT OF THE COTTON CROP, SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at Ports	[illegible]	3,442,000	[illegible]	2,801,000	3,178,000
Ex. to G. Britain	1,964,000	1,888,000	[illegible]	1,451,000	1,641,000
Ex. to France	371,000	473,000	405,000	396,000	412,000
Ex. other For. P.	399,000	494,000	[illegible]	308,000	332,000
Total Exports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand	170,000	196,000	200,000	216,000	128,000
Of which during the past week included in the above:					
Receipts at Ports	7,000	16,000	49,000	11,000	6,000
Ex. to G. Britain	8,000	26,000	10,000	26,000	28,000
Ex. to France	1,000	6,000	2,000	8,000	—
Ex. other For. P.	10,000	9,000	2,000	10,000	1,000
Total Exports	19,000	41,000	14,000	44,000	29,000

From Wright's Weekly Circular.

The accounts of the growing crop, received during the past week from the various sections of the cotton region, are somewhat checkered in their character; from some points they are favorable, from others the reverse; they all agree, however, in the one important fact, that the crop is fully three weeks later than an average. Blooming will be general during the present week, whereas in an ordinary season it ought to be universal by 10th to 15th June. The stand for the new crop is good, and with genial weather to the end of the season, and a late frost, we may yet make an average crop. Before this can be done we have to encounter the chances of disasters; the whole question is in the future, and upon the state of the weather and the date of frost will depend the extent of the next crop.

The English Cotton trade news by the *Arabia* indicates a further advance in the price of the raw material at Liverpool to at least 8⅛d. for Orleans Middlings. Out of our crop of 2,950,000 bales, *now drawing to its close, Great Britain will* receive less than one-half. Mr. WRIGHT's estimate is 1,450,000 bales. The stock of all descriptions in Liverpool, when the *Arabia* sailed, was only 622,870, against 751,100 bales same date last year. And this with a brisk demand from the trade and a favorable turn in Goods and Yarns at *Manchester. The American trade have been* more generally correct and fortunate in their estimates and calculations this year than usual. The Manchester interest have been fairly beaten, so far as opinions were at issue.

THOMPSON *reports an advance of one cent* ₽ acre on previous quotations for Land Warrants. The present currency is:

Buying Prices.		Selling Prices.	
40 acres	$1 10	40 acres	$1 14
80 acres	92	80 acres	96
120 acres	87	120 acres	91
160 acres	93	160 acres	96

Marie & Kane's Money Circular for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 7, 1857.

Since our advices of the 29th ult. the new Tariff *has gone into operation, and, contrary to* public expectation, the payments for duties have thus far been *made on an inconsiderable scale*. Notwithstanding the great stir in money caused by the numerous disbursements for interest and dividends due 1st July, we find no increased stringency since our last. The Specie reserve of the Banks has increased $1,900,000 during the week. Owing to this state of things, but especially in consequence of the excessive depression of the previous weeks, there has been a marked reaction in the Stock market, and the rise (which is very great) on many railroad stocks still continues. The interest due, 1st inst., on the California State Bonds, as was expected, remains unpaid. The Steubenville and Indiana Railroad First Mortgage Coupons are likewise unprovided for; also, the Coupons of the city of Pittsburg Bonds, issued in favor of the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad. The suit of the North American Trust and Banking Company, which has lingered for twenty years, has at length been brought to a close. The Court of Appeals has decided that the Trusts of $1,000,000 and $500,000 are recognized as valid, and the claims of the foreign creditors, those especially of Messrs. PALMER, McKILLOP, DENT & Co., are thereby established. The legality of a part of these issues having been contested, under the plea of usury, the Court held that the contracts, having been made in London, were to be determined according to the laws of England, and that consequently the plea of usury could not be sustained. State Stocks—Limited sales. Virginia, Missouri, Tennessee, and Indiana 5s, have changed hands at ½@1 ₽ cent. decline. California 7s have declined 5 ₽ cent. City and County Bonds have been more active, particularly St. Louis City 6s, Milwaukee 7s, Cincinnati and Chicago 6s, all at firm rates. Railroad Bonds—Sales not large, with a general upward tendency; Erie Second Mortgage sales at 94½; ditto, 1875, at 77@75; do. 1871s, offered at 61; do. 1883s, at 85; New-York Central 6s have advanced 2 ₽ cent.; do. 7s, 2 ₽ cent.; Illinois Central Construction and Freeland Bonds have advanced 2 ₽ cent.; Chicago and Rock Island 1; Galena and Chicago First Mortgage 3; do. Second Mortgage, 2¼; Terre Haute and Alton 2d Mortgage 2½; Michigan Southern Sinking Fund 3; do. 1st Mortgage, sales at 84, being 1 ₽ cent. lower. Railroad Shares—A strong reaction—the rise being particularly marked to-day with large transactions in Reading New-York Central, Erie and Michigan Southern. Erie has advanced 1½, Reading 10½, New-York Central 8½, Panama 1, Michigan Central 4½, Michigan Southern 11½, ditto, new issue, 4½, Illinois Central, which stood at 127, including the right to the new shares, is now at 120, with the privilege off, being equal to a rise of 2 ₽ cent. Cleveland and Toledo has advanced 6½, Chicago and Rock Island 11, Galena and Chicago 6½, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 13½, Cleveland and Pittsburg 8½; Milwaukee and Mississippi fell as low as 45, rallying to 53, being 4 ₽ cent. above previous quotations; La Crosse and Milwaukee, after selling at 39, closes at 43, which is 5½ ₽ cent. decline. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy has risen 1 ₽ cent. Money without change in rates since our last advices. Exchanges dull; London 109½@109¾.

MARIE & KANE.

Stock of Groceries in Boston, July 1.

	1856. Sugars.	1856. Molasses.	1857. Sugars.	1857. Molasses.
Hhds.	3,598	4,000	12,610	11,354
Bbls.	—	—	—	4,365
Bags	1,800	—	—	—
Boxes	5,088	—	22,456	—

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 8—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Holders anxious to realize. Sales: 1,000 bbls. at $6 25@$6 63 for Superfine Wisconsin and Illinois; $6 75@$7 for extra do.; $6 50@$7 for Superfine Ohio and Iowa; $7@$7 25 for Extra do., and $7 50@$8 for double Extra do. WHEAT, scarce and steady; sales: 12,000 bushels at $1 35 for Chicago Spring, and $1 45 for Milwaukee Club. CORN steady; sales: 99,000 bushels at 70c. OATS lower; sales: 3,000 bushels at 58c. WHISKY unchanged; sales: 200 bbls. at 30c. ₽ gallon. FREIGHTS—8c.@8½c. for Corn to Albany, and 10c. to New-York. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—15,000 bushels Wheat; 30,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—8,000 bushels Wheat, to the interior; 4,000 bushels Corn, mostly to tide-water.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, July 8—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet—Chicago Spring, $1 37@$1 38; Milwaukee Club, $1 46. Sales small parcels of CORN at 75c. *Canal Freights*—Corn 8c., Wheat 10½c., to New-York. *Lake Imports to-day*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 7,900 bushels Wheat; 1,460 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,050 bbls. Flour; 29,000 bushels Wheat; 14,100 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 8—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT very dull. CORN inactive. OATS flat. *Shipments to Buffalo*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 42,000 bushels Wheat; 40,000 bushels Corn.

Receipts—300 bbls. Flour; 24,000 bushels Wheat; 82,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 8.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 500 bales, at stiffer, but not quotably higher prices. FLOUR, $6 50. CORN, 80c.@85c. Other articles generally unchanged.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—Wednesday—*First Board*—[illegible]

Closing Prices.—[illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—[illegible]

In ship Herald of the Morning, for San Francisco—[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Union, from Rio Janeiro—[illegible]

In bark Falcon, from Penang—Mr. John Fuller, of New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 4 38 | Sun sets...... 7 35 | Moon rises.. [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... 2 35 | Gov. Island 12 42 | Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Couch, Portsmouth, Ludlam & Pleasants; City of Baltimore, (Br.) Leitch, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Ships Atlantic, Worth, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost; [illegible]

[illegible]

Brig Sarah, Libby, Georgetown, [illegible]

Marshfield, Brown, Santa Cruz, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schooners General Jackson, Kelly, [illegible]

Ida de la Tone, Maxwell, Martinique, [illegible]

Silver Cloud, Churchill, Portsmouth, [illegible]

Falkenburg, Rogers, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; [illegible]

Propeller Planet, Loper, Philadelphia, [illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Star of the South, [illegible]

Ship Union, (of Baltimore,) [illegible] with coffee to W. C. Pickersgill & Co. [illegible]

Ship Quebec, (of New-Orleans,) [illegible]

Ship Emily, [illegible]

Bark [illegible], (Swed.) [illegible]

Bark Thales, Howland, Buenos Ayres May [illegible], with wool to D. L. Sturges.

Bark Falcon, (of Boston,) Holt, Penang March [illegible], with pepper to W. A. Sales. [illegible]

Brig Havana, (of Boothbay,) Curtis, Sierra Leone June 5, with palm oil, &c., to J. A. Machado. [illegible]

Brig William, (Br.) Crocker, Cornwallis, N. F., 14 ds., in ballast to H. L. Routh & Son.

Brig Brothers, (of Norfolk,) Fernandez, Trinidad de Cuba June 8, with molasses to Mow & March.

Brig Gustave, (Ham.) Burmeister, St. John, N. B., 8 ds., with fish to Becker & Greaves.

Brig Northman, (of Boston,) Green, Neuvitas June [illegible], with sugar to Yznaga del Valle.

Brig Orinoco, (of Cherryfield,) Brown, Aguadilla, P. R., June 26, with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Ella, (of Boston,) Sparrow, East Harbor, T. I., June 24, with salt to order.

Brig Robert, (of Cherryfield,) Wallace, Trinidad (Cuba,) 17 ds., with molasses to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Union, (Mex.) Perez, Campeachy 24 ds., with logwood to E. Thebaud.

Brig Marietta, (Br.,) Hardenbrook, Savana la Mar 22 ds., with rum to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Halifax, (Br.) Pursey, Mayaguez, P. R., 10 ds., with molasses to R. Cook.

Brig Whittaker, (of Gouldsboro,) Perry, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Loch Lomond, (of Prospect,) French, Salt Cay, (T. I.) June 26, with salt to E. P. Buck & Co. Sld. in co. with bark William, Heath, for New-York.

Schr. Norman, (of Bangor,) Colson, Kingston, Jam., June 12, with logwood to A. H. Solomon—vessel to E. E. Sanford. Has had light N. winds; lost foresail. Captain and 3 men have been sick since leaving Cape Antonio.

Schr. Charles Minerva, (Br.) Higgs, Cat Island 7 ds., with pineapples to J. Rocco.

Schr. Justina, (Br.) Wainwright, Bermuda 7 ds., with potatoes to Middleton & Co.

Schr. Excelsior, (wrecker,) Clock, with mdse. from ship S. Willets, ashore at Squan, J. D. Fish & Co.

Schr. Farwell, Boland, with mdse. from wreck of ship S. Willets, ashore at Squan. J. D. Fish & Co.

Schr. Harriet Neal, Dunscomb, Porto Cabello June 23, with hides, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. J. G. Still, Dare, Newbern, [illegible]

[illegible]

Schr. J. S. Whiting, Smith, Savannah 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Abby Lindsley, (of Plymouth,) Nickerson, Cardenas June 24, with sugar to master.

Schr. James Lawrence, Allen, Boston 4 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Bay State, Sherwood, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Emma Banning, Goodsell, Eleuthera 12 ds., with fruit to J. Eneas.

Schr. Henry Finch, Frothingham, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. E. W. Fanning, Robinson, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Isaac Hinckley, Harvey, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. J. T. Barnard, Stiles, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Oneida, Soper, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Petty, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Maria Elizabeth, Bogert, Baltimore, 3 ds., coal.

Schr. Wm. Allen, Grant, Baltimore 4 ds., coal.

Schr. A. R. Wetmore, Bogert, Baltimore 3 ds., coal.

Schr. W. R. Robbins, Longstreet, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Magellan, ——, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Tyrone, Stout, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr. Chas. Bement, Parker, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Surprise, Cole, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal.

Propeller Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May 18 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Propeller Quinnebaug, Hollan, Norwich.

Propeller J. N. Harris, Smith, New London.

Propeller Pelican, Aubdrich, Providence.

WIND—During the day from N. to S. S. E.

Below.

Bark Dorcet, from Bremen.

Schr. Tweed, Nassau, N. P.—By pilot-boat Virginia.

Sailed.

Steamships Persia, (Br.) Judkins, for Liverpool; Jason, (Br.) Brittan, for Bremen; Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, &c.; ship St. Louis, New-Orleans.

Memoranda.

SQUAN BEACH, July 7.—Wind and weather are now, and have been since yesterday morning, more favorable for discharging cargo of the ship Samuel Willets, by surf-boats, but as yet no lighter can safely come alongside. We have here now several small schooners of light draft, from Squan Inlet. The ship lies easy. Wind fresh from the South.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq.)

The schr. Indianola, ashore at Long Beach, will be a total loss. She turned bottom up during the last gale. A steam pump belonging to the Underwriters was lost.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 8.—Arr. ships Western Continent, Burnham, Manilla; Ceylon, Bassett, Penang; Derby, Hutchinson, Calcutta; Island Queen, Ruggles, do.; barks Evangeline, Tome, Chili; Daniel Wright, Peck, Palermo; M. B. Stetson, Jordan, Cienfuegos; Wm. Wind, Saunders, Apalachicola; Helen Maria, Nickerson, Baltimore; Emma Cushing, Tibbets, Philadelphia; brig Napier, (Br.) ——, Bahamas; Isaac, Briggs, Philadelphia; Richmond, Hopkins, Rondout; Samuel R. Clark, Bangor; schrs. Transit, Davis, Sagua; Fearless, Adams, Gonaives; steamer H. B. Beach, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

April 17, lat. 1 20 S., lon. 90 23 E., Br. bark Maria Anna, from Rangoon for Falmouth, Eng., 29 ds. out.

April 18, lat. 2 48 S., lon. 89 41, Port. bark Maria Custode, from Akyab for Lisbon.

April 19, lat. 3 S., lon. 89 E., Swedish ship Norden, from Moulmein for Falmouth, Eng., 30 ds. out.

May 27, lat. 29 S., lon. 10 26 E., French ship Beaulieu, from Macao for Havana, 67 ds. out.

June 13, lat. 26, long. 65, passed ship Sea Nymph, bd. E.

June —, lat. 13 16 S., lon. 10 40 W., Br. bark Pelican, from Foo-chow-foo for Liverpool, 70 ds. out.

June 23, lat. 28, lon. 70 25, schr. Kingston, from Central America for New-York.

June 24, off Stone Key Light, whaling-schr. Palmyra, (of Mattapoisett,) with 100 barrels sperm oil, and cutting in a 70 barrel whale at the time.

June 25, lat. 22 30, lon. 70 32, schr. Roxbury, from Philadelphia for Falmouth.

June 27, lat. 24 40, lon. 61 15, brig Rolling Wave, from New-York for Jacksonville.

July 2, lat. 24 40, lon. 19, herm. brig Leghorn, from Portland for Wilmington.

July 3, lat. 32 31 N., lon. 67 20 W., saw a bark showing a red ensign, with white cross, standing S. W.

July 6, lat. 37 20, lon. 73 26, bark Modena, from Providence for Baltimore.

July 7, lat. 38 10 N., lon. 69 00 W., schr. Modena, [illegible] Bermuda for New-York.